

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 35, Vol. II,

Saturday, August 29, 1863.

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Dublin, and Edinburgh, in November. A table of the days and
hours appointed for each subject, and the places of examination,
will be sent on application, by letter, to the Secretary, Science
and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W. All appli-
cations for Examination must be made before the 15th October.

BY ORDER OF THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF
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August, 1863.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

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SINCE 1848.

PERHAPS it is because so few among us are old enough to have any recollections of that stormy period of the world's history which elapsed between 1789 and 1815, and most of us are only old enough to have gathered our first notions of the rate of human affairs from the somewhat quiet and jog-trot period between 1815 and 1848, called by Miss Martineau "The Thirty Years' Peace," that so many of us have formed the opinion that this last year, 1848, was the beginning of an era of unusually disturbed equilibrium, in the tumult of which we still find ourselves. A Brougham or a Palmerston might laugh at the fancy, and, remembering the days of their youth, when all the earth reeled, and it seemed as if the Titans and the Gods were again at war, might pity the greenness of a younger generation for seeing anything so particular in the year '48, or in all the hurly-burly that has followed. "Call this a storm?" a very ancient mariner might say to a young one expressing his feelings on his first experience of some tolerable rage of the elements round his ship: "bless your heart, you should have been with me in my voyage round Cape Horn in the year——!" But we can't all be Broughams or Palmerstons; and, without prejudice to the claims of any previous period of the history of the world to a character for superior storminess, we take the liberty of thinking that the last fifteen years have been, on any reckoning, a time of more than average human commotion. We think that 1848 was a rather particular year, and that it will have to be marked as such, if History is minutely conscientious, in the records of humanity. If there are such things as belts of space charged with some element or ether having a stimulating or irritating property upon the collective human nerve, then we conceive that, about the year 1848, the earth, and perhaps the system to which it belongs, plunged into

such a belt, and that we are still, after fifteen years, voyaging through it. Things have been more out of equilibrium since '48, things have gone on at a faster rate, than in most previous periods to which written narrative can carry us back.

In the first place, the fifteen years since 1848 have been a period of unusual political irritability all the world over. There has been a ferment among the nations. Since the day when Louis Philippe was flung forth from France, and, going down the Strand, one read in large letters on placards outside the newspaper-shops the thrilling words, "Abdication of Louis-Philippe," one has been thrilled and thrilled by bits of sudden sensation-intelligence from all parts of the world till one has ceased to be capable of astonishment. There came first a sputter of revolutions all over the Continent; then there came what was called the Reaction, with the Hungarian and Italian wars, in the latter of which the Papacy was unfixed from its Roman roots; then there came the new Napoleonic empire, with its new impulses and developments, including the Crimean war, the French war against Austria, and the resuscitation of Northern Italy. Up springs a Garibaldi; and there is an end to the Kingdom of Naples, and the Italian peninsula becomes one European power, with an impeding ligament in the middle, and an unreclaimed bit of itself on the north-east, still possessed by Austria. Meanwhile, in other parts of the earth—in China, in India, and everywhere else—there have been vehement outbreaks of the same irritability. A restlessness has seized the nations. Hardly a region in which there has not been some insurrection, some vast disturbance of the equilibrium, some heaving towards a new order, some war of nationalities or races. If there has been a lull, it has been but for a brief time, and we have listened, as it were, all round—to the north, to the south, to the east, and to the west—uncertain where the irritability might next break out. Lo! ere we are aware of it, the irritability breaks out in America. The great Republic, which was supposed to be independent of the rest of the earth, and to hold all the Old World influences in quarantine, shows that it has caught the general terrestrial contagion, falls asunder in a manner of its own, and exhibits battles and carnages on a scale to match its rivers and its notions of territory. Hardly is Europe appalled by this phenomenon when, again, in her own body, there is a central convulsion radiating strife. Poland is up in arms against Russia; the agitation extends to all the fragments of the Slavonic race, so that Prussia, Austria, and Turkey feel themselves concerned; and, over the body of a divided Germany, dubious what to do, France is gazing eagerly at the turmoil, passionate for a war for Poland, if Britain would but go along with her. A new European war seems a very close possibility; and perhaps the last and most pregnant rumour is that, in that case, it may come to be a war of cross-purposes involving both hemispheres—Federal America making common cause with Russia against allied European powers of the West. The rumour may be but a rumour; but it is a pregnant one, and points to a historical possibility. Anyhow we are moving on into a period so charged, on every hand, with the elements of change and disturbance, that even Britain begins to foresee that it may be difficult for her to preserve her peaceful isolation, and begins even to wonder whether, after all, her Volunteer movement may not have been a providential presentiment, and a time may not be coming when the puffs of white smoke along her coast-line shall have a real and terrible meaning. In the view of what is passing and of what is approaching, all the ideas of our former political philosophy seem inadequate and powerless. A while ago it was, perhaps, the most advanced theory that the world had outlived the agency of war, and was to get on with less and less of it; and, lo! now the agency of war is more terrifically in favour than ever, and, in America,

the very prophets of peace are zealots of the rifle.

But it is not only in the political order of things that the world since 1848 seems to have passed into an era of quickened pulsation. It is, perhaps, the case that times of extraordinary political movement, of events which are called momentous, are also always times of increased mental energy, and that, indeed, rapid vicissitudes in the material order of the world, and correspondingly rapid variations in the world's ideas and modes of thought, go necessarily together. Certain it is that the last fifteen years have been a period of extraordinary intellectual, no less than extraordinary political, activity. It is not implied, of course, that the year 1848 itself originated or gave birth to much or ought of what we now conveniently trace back to it. There is no such break in the continuity of history; whatever comes to pass has been brewing long before. But a great deal that is extraordinary in matters of invention and intellectual speculation does seem, with some due allowance, to date from that year of the sudden sputter of European revolutions and the total disturbance of the equilibrium of 1815. That vast progress of mechanical and engineering invention, to which we have sung hosannahs so long that all of us, except omnibus-drivers and International Exhibitionists, nauseate the very theme—this, indeed, is not to be credited to the last fifteen years, but, so far as any period may have the special credit of it, to the entire past century. But even of this progress some of the most startling developments have been quite recent. One of the most singular and significant phenomena of our time is that which you cannot but see every day as you pass along any of the great thoroughfares in any of our great cities, if you chance to look aloft—the lines and ganglia of telegraphic wires crossing and recrossing the streets from chimney-top to chimney-top in all directions. Over Regent Circus, in Oxford Street, they are beginning to have the appearance of a cobweb. And what are these lines and wires thus traversing the earth, with cities for their centres of convergence and divergence, but new nerves for humanity—filaments of sensation and intelligence—added to the structure of the collective social organism within the very period in which we now live? Passing Regent Circus, and looking at the cobweb overhead, we find ourselves instinctively thinking of the year '48. But from that year, at all events, may be dated a suddenly-increased publicity of certain trains of ideas more purely speculative, and a wondrously accelerated rate of speculative research and discovery. Who, save perhaps a student, ever heard of Socialism or Socialistic Philosophy before '48, unless it were as of some monstrous thing hatched in the Seven Dials? And yet the immediate effect of the Parisian Revolution of 1848 was to let loose a deluge of socialistic phrases and notions into the popular mind of Europe; and, though, after a little, the propagandism died out, yet it has left a deposit or sediment of ideas still active everywhere, and forming the real strength of that resistance which the now dominant political philosophy meets with when it proclaims individual liberty as the first principle of society, and all functions of government, save for the protection of such liberty, vicious and invalid. But pass into other, and more abstract or more scientific regions of speculation. What of Darwin's theory of natural selection—a theory which, "when fully enunciated," to use the words of Sir William Armstrong in referring to it this week in his opening address to the British Association at Newcastle, "founds the pedigree of living nature upon the most elementary forms of vitalized matter," and then, perhaps, accounts for even these forms by imagining their evolution from prior inorganic nature? And what of Lyell's connected speculation as to the antiquity of the earth and of the human species? In every age, indeed, there have been revolutionary speculations—heresies

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from all previous thought; but there are revolutionary speculations which are very revolutionary, heresies which burst the walls of the mind; and these speculations of our own epoch are of this extreme nature. They are such, so far as we can see, as no previous epoch was exercised with, and as cannot be adopted without reacting upon the entire mode of thought about all things whatsoever, and changing the whole mental horizon. There are, moreover, cognate speculations of our epoch, less liable to be regarded as heterodox, but hardly less revolutionary. Connect, for example, that great speculation of recent physical science as to the Indestructibility of Force, the Correlation of Forces, the Presentability of Heat as Motion, and of Motion as Heat, &c., with the still more recent investigations, through spectrum-analysis and otherwise, into the constitution of the Sun. Read the following remarkable passage from Sir William Armstrong's Newcastle address:—

Of all the results which science has produced within the last few years, none has been more unexpected than that by which we are enabled to test the materials of which the sun is made, and prove their identity, in part at least, with those of our planet. The spectrum experiments of Bunsen and Kirchhoff have not only shown all this, but they have also corroborated previous conjectures as to the luminous envelope of the sun. I have still to advert to Mr. Nasmyth's remarkable discovery, that the bright surface of the sun is composed of an aggregation of apparently solid forms, shaped like willow-leaves or some well-known forms of Diatomaceæ, and interlacing one another in every direction. The forms are so regular in size and shape, as to have led to a suggestion from one of our profoundest philosophers of their being organisms, possibly even partaking of the nature of life, but, at all events, closely connected with the heating and vivifying influences of the sun. These mysterious objects, which, since Mr. Nasmyth discovered them, have been seen by other observers as well, are computed to be each not less than 1000 miles in length, and about 100 miles in breadth. The enormous chasms in the sun's photosphere, to which we apply the diminutive term "spots," exhibit the extremities of these leaf-like bodies pointing inwards, and fringing the sides of the cavern far down into the abyss. Sometimes they form a sort of rope or bridge across the chasm, and appear to adhere to one another by lateral attraction. I can imagine nothing more deserving of the scrutiny of observers than these extraordinary forms. The sympathy also which appears to exist between forces operating in the sun and magnetic forces belonging to the earth merits a continuance of that close attention which it has already received from the British Association, and of labours such as General Sabine has with so much ability and effect devoted to the elucidation of the subject. I may here notice that most remarkable phenomenon which was seen by independent observers at two different places on the 1st of September 1859. A sudden outburst of light, far exceeding the brightness of the sun's surface, was seen to take place, and sweep like a drifting cloud over a portion of the solar face. This was attended with magnetic disturbances of unusual intensity and with exhibitions of aurora of extraordinary brilliancy. The identical instant at which the effusion of light was observed was recorded by an abrupt and strongly marked deflection in the self-registering instruments at Kew. The phenomenon as seen was probably only part of what actually took place: for the magnetic storm in the midst of which it occurred commenced before and continued after the event. If conjecture be allowable in such a case, we may suppose that this remarkable event had some connexion with the means by which the sun's heat is renovated. It is a reasonable supposition that the sun was at that time in the act of receiving a more than usual accession of new energy; and the theory which assigns the maintenance of its power to cosmical matter plunging into it with that prodigious velocity which gravitation would impress upon it as it approached to actual contact with the solar orb, would afford an explanation of this sudden exhibition of intensified light in harmony with the knowledge we have now attained that arrested motion is represented by equivalent heat.

Sir William does not here state the whole speculation; and, indeed, it takes different forms in different minds, and does not admit as yet of any one consistent statement. Generally, however, the speculation is this,

that the sun is the sustaining body of the solar system, and that it is on the radiation of the energy stored up in it, that all the other bodies of the solar system, our own earth included, depend—that this energy is radiated as heat, light, and what-not, which are transmuted into other forms (the very coal-beds of our earth being but accumulated power from the sun); and so that, were the sun to fail, the entire solar system must starve and collapse. But, according to some, the Sun is failing; endless radiation of his power into space is telling even upon him, and the universe will find it out one day. Those reinforcements of his energy by the absorption of comets or other cosmical bodies to which Sir William Armstrong refers, are, according to the calculation of Professor Thomson, by no means an equivalent for his expenditure; the balance is continually dwindling; and the rate of loss is such that, in about 800 millions of years, unless for some reserve unknown as yet, the sun will have cooled to a kind of cinder, and become incapable, if the conditions of life are the same as now, of continuing to sustain his dependent orbs. A vastly remote speculation this, it may seem, for all practical purposes; but, as a speculation, immediately important in this respect, that it can enter no mind, and no modification of it can enter any mind, without affecting every jot and tittle about everything whatever that that mind thinks. And these and such like speculations are the very breath of the epoch. It is, doubtless, to their subtle and diffused action disturbing and disintegrating old modes of thought, as much as to any mere keenness of Biblical scholarship or historical criticism, that we are to attribute those new forms of theological scepticism which are also to be remarked as among the peculiar manifestations of our time.

Altogether, it seems probable that we have a stirring quarter of a century before us. The fast rate of events in the political world will probably still continue; and the momentous speculations now in progress will proceed farther and farther, and interconnect themselves more and more, and generate all kinds of extensions and applications and modifications. Perhaps even out of the very rapidity and whirl of their development there may come, sooner than might be expected, some counterblast to that spirit of enthusiastic Materialism which at first sight they seem calculated to cherish, and which is certainly for the moment all-prevailing. Meanwhile the literature of our age, and, above all, the poetry, keeps no pace with the speculative activity.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SEA-FISH, AND HOW TO CATCH THEM.

Sea-Fish, and How to Catch Them. By W. B. Lord, R.A. Second Edition. (Bradbury and Evans.)

Thrice happy he who, with this tome in poke,
By rail or car, to watering-place doth wend,
And lore of lines and sinkers well perpend;
Full delfly he (unless he be a moke)
The seely fish shall draw to doleful end,
And brimming creels to bustling housewife send, &c.

THERE! that is verse enough. Now for the prose of the matter. There is a poetry therein, over and above, independent alike of verse and prose—of which a word hereafter.

This is truly a useful little book, and cheap enough withal (costing only eighteen-pence), which really fulfils the intent of its gallant and travelled author—to teach those who, like himself, have been cast into odd nooks and corners, at home and abroad, how to combine sport with a useful pursuit. To the traveller, the military man, and the emigrant, it may be of the utmost importance to know how to procure a good meal of fish. The hints, of course, refer chiefly to the British isles: but they would be just as useful round all the shores and estuaries of the North Atlantic, and, indeed, all round the

world. The man who really knows how to fish, and who has tackle even of the most primitive kind, should find no difficulty in catching something well worth eating on any but the most inhospitable shore.

To give anything like an analysis of this little book would be useless. It consists entirely of details—all sound and practical, and put together so clearly, and in such great numbers, as to prove the gallant author a man of wit. If average "literary men" would see as clearly what they want to say, and use as few words in saying the same, as this unpretentious man of war, then would books be few, small, and good, instead of many, large, and destined (nine-tenths of them) to Limbo and the Paradise of Fools.

The British Lion, who now betakes himself, with true British instinct, to the delicious autumn sea-shore, is apt to look down upon sea-fishing as a pursuit only fit for lads, and to be ranked with the cruel and cowardly amusement of gull and guillemot shooting. Or else his notions of it are drawn from some sketch in *Punch*, in which an elderly gentleman rolls about in a coble with some cunning drunken old scoundrel of a boatman, more and more hopeless of a bite, more and more sickened by the sight of thwarts smeared with filthy baits, and waiting in dull horror for the awful moment when shall rise up against him in just judgment the pernicious hot brandy and water of last night, the equally pernicious (begging tea-totallers' pardon) hot tea of this morning's breakfast, and, last of all, the wholesome, but misplaced, bottled porter, which has been used to "steady his stomach." But, if the British Lion, instead of making a swill-tub of himself, will eat and drink like a reasonable man, and thereby keep off—what very few healthy men ought to have—sea-sickness; if he will go out fishing, not just when he fancies, but at the right times—generally at the slack of tide, between low and high, or high and low water; if he will study for himself Mr. Lord's book, and furnish himself, instead of the clumsy and rotten boatman's tackle, with sound and good lines, and with hooks tied on gut and not on signal-halyards and old junk—then he may pass many pleasant hours, and catch innumerable fish, while he chats with his children, reads his newspaper, or makes his sketch, inhaling all the while air as full of life as is champagne.

And here comes in that poetry of sea-fishing of which a hint was given just now.

There is poetry enough, if a man will go north to look for it, in the deep sea-fishing of the Orkneys and Shetlands, where, amid wild Norsemen, the descendants of pirates of old time, you haul up out of the hundred-fathom depth the tusk (a two-legged haddock, best of all sea-fish; to eat which, Scotch epicures declare, pays for the whole journey to the far north), and perhaps the strange king of the herrings, painted like a parrot, and adorned with a curry-comb on the point of his nose; and many a strange fish more, for which you must consult poor Edward Forbes's book on the European seas; during the intervals of legends concerning kraken, sea-serpent, witch, fairy, and the gigantic sea-tree of the abyss, which entangles and breaks the fishermen's lines. Of that kind of poetry you will hear as much there north-away as you would have done in the days when Walter Scott wrote his "Pirate."

Surely there is poetry, too, in the ocean-fishing for albacore and bonito, when the good ship sweeps along with

A wet sheet and a flowing sail,
A wind that follows fast;

and your horse-mackerel, or sham flying-fish, leaps from wave to wave fifty yards astern, till the great sea-tyrant, with a rush like a rocket, flashes out of the blue water upon his prey, and there begins a tug of war in the boiling and gurgling water, which needs the stoutest of tackle and the steadiest of nerves ere he be hauled up under the lee quarter, and gaffed by some human monkey, hanging out of the mizen chains.

But, nearer home, and in more quiet modes

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of fishing, a man with eyes and ears may find poetry enough. Charming it is to slide along some deep Hebridean loch, past rocks polished and rounded into gigantic cushions by the glaciers of a former world, and scored, as by the claws of a Titan cat, with the stones which those glaciers dragged along; past wooded cairns, in which the otters breed, and the yellow roes wander among the copse; past moor and mountain piled into the sky, where ranges full many a stately stag; down a vista, seemingly interminable, of blue waters, mountain-walled, sinking and fading toward the soft south-west into grey mist and utter loneliness; save where, across the dim gap, far away hangs the smoke of a single steamer, to remind you that you are still on the edge of the busy teeming world of man, and that Glasgow is pouring past you her thousands of tourists and excursionists—Heaven speed them, and give them a merry time!—to get fresh health and breath, and pure and ennobling thoughts, in that glorious labyrinth of sea, and lake, and mountain, which Heaven has, by some especial favour, placed close to one of the busiest and most artificial markets of the world. For a while you fish yourself; but soon you fall a-thinking, and hand over the rod which spins the butter-fish to the eldest boy, and the lines which carry the red and green and white cuddly-flies to the younger ones; and hardly look up at their shrieks of delight, as first a couple of cuddies come up on the flies, then a great five-pound lythe on the butter-fish, sending the Celtic boatmen into a Babel of jabbering and jumping about, which makes you thank Providence that the boat is broad in the beam; then a two-pound "sei" (*Pollachius viridis*), the most beautiful in form and colour of all British fish; and so on, and so on, while you meditate on the abyss over which you float—fifty fathoms close in shore, eighty or more half-a-mile out, floored with the primeval mud which has lain there, undisturbed by currents, for who knows how many thousand years. Let down the dredge, and see what it brings up. A round pebble or two; and on them, here and there, a shell. When and how were these pebbles rounded? By forces long since past, in times of which to think is to make the imagination giddy. Polished by ice, "or ever the earth and the world were made, or there was a man to till the ground," those pebbles were dropt by floating ice into the still abysses of the loch, and have not, perhaps, moved a foot, or had a grain of dust rubbed off them for the last 100,000 years. Look at the shells on them, and look with respect; for they are of an ancient house—one to which the Welsh pedigree, which bears, half-way down, the note, "about this time the world was created," is, on the whole, modern and *roturier*. One is glued to the stone by the whole of the lower valve; the other is a pretty pink cockle (as you might call it), with something of a parrot's beak, through which it adheres by a stalk to the stone. They are *Crania Norvegica* and *Terebratula caput serpentis*—two of the last, degraded, lingering, dying remnants of that great family of *Terebratula*, which of old, in forms without number, filled the seas from pole to pole, and are found, fossil still, in almost every series of rocks, rarer and rarer, till—these are the last efforts of the race. While one thinks over that, one cares little, for the time, about sei and lythe.

Hark! what was that noise, which makes all start and look round, and sets the Celts jabbering afresh, like a cage of cockatoos? A gigantic snort, as of a railway-engine starting. And, lo! a quarter of a mile off, floats, bottom upward, a long, shining black boat, which was not there before. Ere you can ask what has happened, the boat tips forward and sinks; and behind the boat rises, in a grand curve, a back and a fin, full as high as your boat's mast, and rolls over; and nothing is left but a great boiling, gray swirl upon the still sea. That? It is neither more nor less than a whale. A "bottle-nose," some forty feet long, getting

his living by eating herrings, a hundred at a mouthful. If you be of nervous temperament, you will bid the boat be laid close in shore, lest, blundering along, the unconscious giant should take it into his small brain to rise just underneath you—"with consequences," as Mr. Carlyle would say, not only poetical, but possibly tragical.

But of the poetry of sea-fishing never did this reviewer see such an example, as once, mackarel-fishing far away and long ago, with some

Whose bones are scattered far and wide
By mount, by stream, by sea.

Cliffs over head, ribbed and scarred, four hundred feet in height, over which peeped many a gallant deer! Stacks of rock-island at their feet, as large as great men-of-war with all sails set, ribboned with yellow, black, and red, pierced with vast arches, through which shone the infinite gleam of the Atlantic. Round the stacks, and in and out of the arches, mackarel, in tens of thousands, breaking water an acre at a time with a soft roar, as out of the water flash before them millions of shining splinters—some water-beads sparkling in the sun, some "brett"—the herring-fry which they have chased in shore. In among them the boat slides, with three lines out, and each taken, ere the bait was two oars' length from the boat; while overhead and all around is a Babel of wings and voices, which confuse eye and ear alike, of mer and shearwater, blackback and herring-gull, hacklet and cormorant—diving, gobbling, screaming, cackling, laughing, fighting—and overhead two or three stately gannets, too proud to mingle with the common herd, sailed round a hundred feet in air, in search of a vacant spot, and then

Fall from the sky, like a god, while the wind
rattles hoarse in their pinions,

and rush under water, throwing up a perpendicular jet of spray, exactly as does a cannon-ball. And, over all, nearest the roof of cloudless blue, sails out from her eyrie in the White-cliff the great hen-peregrine, the queen of all the shore. Slowly the falcon slides round and round, eyeing the mob below; till some fat herring-gull, full gorged with mackarel, flaps lazily away to digest. In a moment the great falcon's wings are closed over her back. With one long silent rush she has reached him, and those terrible hind talons, which can strike the life out of a mallard's brain, and drop him into the mere at a single stroke, are fast in the gull's shoulders: but not to kill. After a moment's flapping and screaming, adversity gives him wit, and necessity invention. Down drops a mackarel, shamefully disgorged, and down after it drops the falcon, and, catching the fish in mid-air, bears it off in triumph to the ledge where her young are barking for their dinner. And so goes on the great hungry world, as it has gone since the first Lingula or Orthid gaped in pre-Silurian seas, some hundred and ninety-nine millions of years ago, and as much more as Sir Charles Lyell has need of—conjugating the primary verb *To eat*. I eat thee; he eats me; they eat him; other theys eat them; and so forth, *ad infinitum*.

But, nearer home, and on more Cockney shores, is there no poetry to be found? No poetry in Scarborough bay, where (if you know how) you may pull up silver whiting a pound each at the rate of ten dozen a tide, with now and then a huge uneatable mackarel, who, oddly enough, takes bait at the bottom, with a few most dainty flounders, and *sauce piquante* of little stinging weevers—of which you will beware; for, if they strike their venomous black backfins into your fingers, you will have need of poultices and a sling for the next week, beside being tempted to unmanly howlings. But there is poetry, surely, in that old castle on the cliff, so mixed up with many a stirring story of the past; but chiefly with that sad "Pilgrimage of Grace," when the stout Sir Ralph Evers, shut up there in his sea-girt fortress, held out for Harry the Eighth and all his reforms for twenty days on bread and water.

Poetry, too, there is, surely, in those gallant herring boats, the trimmest and stoutest craft, with the boldest crews, that a man shall find round all the British shores: true sons of the vikings, in lineal blood, as well as in courage and in skill.

Poetry, too, there is, surely, in the most simple and Cockney kind of sea-fishing which man can well devise—to anchor out in the Solent, and there, with squid-baits, fish for the sweet little whiting-pout (govers, we call them in the west), and watch the forts, louring along the shore with their black cannon-eyes, like trusty watch-dogs asleep, but ready to leap awake at an intruder's footstep; and the mighty men-of-war, England's glory and guard; and all the marks of wealth, and strength, and armed peace, and loyalty silent because assured; while in and out, like butterflies about a sleeping lion, glide the white-winged yachts, full of fair ladies and fine gentlemen, flirtation and claret-cup, each a fashionable novel afloat in one volume, with plenty of graceful comic scenes, and a tragic one also, now and then. There is poetry enough to be made out of all that, whether the whiting-pout will bite or not—which they will surely do, if you will take a leaf out the book of the gallant Artilleryman.

So farewell to him, and to his capital book; and may he sell it by thousands; and good fishing, and pleasant sails, and bright still autumn weather, to all honest folks who are going to the sea, on all shores from Margate round to Stornoway, and from Stornoway to Margate again. C. K.

ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, with numerous Corrections, and with the addition of several thousand Words. By the Rev. H. J. Todd. Three Volumes, Quarto. (Longman.)

A New Dictionary of the English Language, combining Explanation with Etymology, and Illustrated by Quotations from the best Authorities. By Charles Richardson, LL.D. Two Volumes, Quarto. (Bell and Daldy.)

Abridgment of Richardson's New Dictionary. One Volume, Octavo. (Pickering.)

A Dictionary of the English Language, exhibiting the Origin, Orthography, Pronunciation, and Definition of Words. By Noah Webster, LL.D. Two Volumes, Quarto. (Low and Son.)

Abridgment of Webster's Dictionary. One Volume, Imperial Octavo. (Bohn.)

A Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language. By Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D. One Volume, Octavo. (Low and Son.)

A Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language. By Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D. One thick Volume, Quarto. (Low and Son.)

A Dictionary of the English Language, containing the Pronunciation, Etymology, and Explanation of all Words authorized by Eminent Writers. By Alexander Reid, LL.D. One Volume, Post Octavo. (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.)

The Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language. Edited by P. A. Nuttall, LL.D. One Volume, Post Octavo. (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.)

A New and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language as Spoken and Written. By Hyde Clarke, D.C.L. One Volume. (John Weale.)

ENGLISH lexicography is, strictly speaking, hardly more than a hundred years old, having really begun with Johnson and Ash, in the middle of the last century. The English dictionaries published before that date were nearly all, what the great majority professed to be, glossaries of hard words and difficult terms "used in Divinity, Husbandry, Physick, Philosophy, Law, Navigation, Mathematicks, and other Arts and Sciences." This is true even of Bailey's "Universal Etymological English Dictionary," which formed the foundation of Johnson's great work, and is undoubtedly a considerable advance, both in the number of words collected and the illustration of their meaning, on most works of the kind that had preceded it. Bailey's Dictionary is, however, according to his second title, "An Interpreter of

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Hard Words" rather than a dictionary of the English language. The works of Johnson and Ash are the first English dictionaries properly so called; and they represent, respectively, the two virtues which, in combination, are essential to the idea of a complete work of the kind. The primary requisites of a perfect dictionary are that its collection of vocables should be complete, that it should contain all the words in the language, and that its explanation of their meaning should be full, accurate, and concise. Many other special virtues might, indeed, be particularized; but they are reducible to one or other of these heads. Of these main requisites Ash devoted himself to secure the first; and, as a mere collection of words, his work will always remain a monument of successful industry. His title, "A New and Complete Dictionary, in which all the Words are Introduced," sufficiently indicates the main design; and he states in the advertisement that the plan adopted is more extensive than anything yet attempted in the English language. While this is perfectly true, it should be added that the plan errs by excess rather than defect, since it embraces not only all colloquial, archaic, and provincial words, but the leading technical terms of the particular arts and sciences. Still, the innovation was in the right direction; and, as a vocabulary of colloquial and special, as well as of literary and common terms, the "New and Complete Dictionary" was a decided advance on its predecessors. This may be sufficiently gathered from the fact that, although published only a few years after Johnson's great work, and in a much less bulky form, Ash's Dictionary contains more than double the number of words to be found in the Doctor's ponderous folios. Though rich as a vocabulary, Ash's work is, however, strikingly meagre and defective in its illustrations of the meaning and derivation of words. A single, but amusing example will serve to show how carelessly he executed this part of his task, as well as how poorly furnished he was in the higher qualifications of a lexicographer. Johnson in referring the English word "curmudgeon" to the French *cœur* and *méchant*, gives as his authority for the etymology "an unknown correspondent"—this suggestion having been one of the many hundreds made to him during the progress of his work by correspondents in all parts of the country. It seems almost incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that Ash, having appropriated the suggestion, actually reproduces it in the following form: "Curmudgeon, from the French *cœur*, *unknown*, and *méchant*, a *correspondent*." On the other hand, Johnson's great work, while seriously defective in its list of words, is rich in apt illustrations of their meaning and use. How deficient it is as a vocabulary is sufficiently apparent from the fact that, within a few years after its publication, bulky supplements were issued by other inquirers of words in common or authorized use not to be found in Johnson; while Dr. Todd, in his more recent edition of the Dictionary, has nearly doubled the original number of vocables. Johnson's work is, indeed, rather a dictionary of literary and current English than of English in the broader historical and natural sense of the term. The great merit of this celebrated work lies in its full and luminous exposition of the relative value and meaning of the more important words. Johnson, though he strongly disliked the drudgery of mere verbal exposition, applied his powerful mind honestly to the task; and, not satisfied with interpreting important terms by other terms more or less synonymous, constantly endeavoured to exhibit their contents in a definition; and these definitions, being in the main sound and useful, constitute a solid and permanent addition to the critical exposition of the language. In another important particular Johnson's labours have, perhaps, a still higher value. He was the first not only to define the meaning of words, but to illustrate their actual use by appropriate quotations from standard writers; and, in this respect alone,

his work would justly constitute an era in the history of English lexicography. To an intelligent inquirer, hardly anything so well illustrates the meaning of a word as a good instance of its expressive use, the context often not only throwing a flood of light on its central force, but lifting into prominence shades of meaning which no mere definition could convey. Johnson's illustrations are full and various; and, being the result of critical insight, as well of considerable industry, the work in which they are collected marks an era, not simply in the making of dictionaries, but in the history and progress of the language.

During the last thirty years the critical study of the English language, touched by the rising European tide of philological inquiry, has undoubtedly received a very powerful impulse; and this has been reflected in efforts to produce a dictionary worthy of our more advanced special knowledge, and fuller command of all the resources of philological science. Of the new attempts in this direction, Richardson's Dictionary merits the first place. While by no means free from very serious defects, it has rare and peculiar merits, which render it, in some important respects, superior to every other dictionary that has yet appeared. Amongst the defects of the work, we should be disposed to reckon what the author regards as its chief excellence—the adoption and rigorous application of Horne Tooke's theory that every word has one, and only one original meaning. However true this may be in the abstract, its application on every occasion is not only extremely difficult, but of very doubtful utility, leading astray quite as often as to any valuable result. The real merit of Richardson's work lies in the attention he has bestowed on the roots of words, his careful collection of the chief derivative words under their primitives, and also in his invaluable historical illustrations of their meaning. In a word, the chief merit of his dictionary, like that of his great predecessor, Johnson, is to be found in the fulness of its literary illustrations; and in this respect his work is a storehouse of most valuable materials to all scientific students of our language and literature. Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary perhaps claims to be mentioned next. His merits, however, lie in the opposite direction to those of Richardson and Johnson, being rather of the kind for which Ash is specially distinguished. Todd has added an immense number of valuable words to Johnson's collection; but his illustrations of their meaning and value, while often curious and sometimes useful, are, nevertheless, in the main capricious, immethodical, and unscientific. From the other side of the Atlantic we have, during the last thirty years, received English dictionaries in many respects well entitled to rank with those of Richardson and Todd. American philologists have displayed a genuine and noble rivalry in the zeal and intelligence they have brought to bear on the scientific elucidation of our common tongue. In some respects, Webster's American Dictionary is still unsurpassed as a general dictionary of the English language. Its admirers contend, with considerable justice, that, in its combination of special excellencies—its comprehensiveness of plan, copious vocabulary, fulness of etymological detail, accuracy and completeness of definition—it has no rival. Dr. Worcester's large quarto "Dictionary of the English Language," recently published, and mentioned at the head of this article, is, however, in several particulars still more complete as a work of ordinary reference. While the plan is to the full as comprehensive as that of Ash, it need scarcely be added that the execution is, in all respects, vastly superior. Dr. Worcester's Dictionary includes not only the great majority of colloquial, archaic, and provincial words, but all the more prominent, technical terms of every art and science. It contains, moreover, in a condensed form, the etymology of all important terms, their different meanings,

illustrations by their history and use, their grammatical value, pronunciation, and synonyms. In its fulness of technical terms and detailed synonyms, it comprises, indeed, a great proportion of the valuable matter embodied in Crabbe's elaborate works—the "Technological Dictionary" and "Dictionary of Synonyms." In order to render the technical department of the work more complete, small wood-cuts have been introduced to illustrate mechanical and scientific terms that do not easily admit of exact definition. When it is added that all this is contained within the limits of a tolerably thick quarto, it is, perhaps, not too much to say that Dr. Worcester's large Dictionary is the most useful and complete work of reference, in a single volume, we possess. The same author's smaller, or "Comprehensive Dictionary," though in reality published earlier, is substantially an abridgment, or, perhaps, more accurately, an outline or sketch of the larger work, printed for the use of upper classes in schools, and those who may want a handy-book of reference without going into the history or etymology of the language. The same may be said of two other volumes in our list, Reid's "Dictionary of the English Language" and Nuttall's "Standard Pronouncing Dictionary." While both are thoroughly useful text-books, each has merits of its own—Nuttall's containing a much fuller vocabulary, as well as ampler details, both as to the pronunciation and meaning of words, and Reid's being richer in the department of etymology. Reid, indeed, excludes all obsolete, colloquial, and technical terms, as well as the majority of compounds, and professes to give not the primitive and secondary meanings of words, but only their common acceptations in ordinary speech and writing. What he professes to do, however, is well done.

Of all smaller works, however, that which stands last on the list, Mr. Hyde Clarke's "New and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language as Spoken and Written," in its combination of various excellencies, decidedly bears the palm. In cheapness, portability, and fulness of useful matter, it far surpasses any other work of the kind we are acquainted with. Though lowest on the list in price, and only a pocket-volume in size, it contains upwards of a hundred thousand words—nearly double the number, we believe, given in any other English dictionary, however voluminous. The plan adopted by Mr. Clarke, of running on a vast number of derivatives, with their meanings, under a single root-word, without repeating the root—the termination only, with a prefixed hyphen, being given—enables him to condense this maximum of quantity into a minimum of space. In the execution of the work, however, quality is not sacrificed to mere quantity, the details throughout having evidently been supervised with considerable care. Mr. Clarke, indeed, claims to have introduced a number of new features, many of which are certainly very decided improvements. We have not space even to enumerate these features; nor is this necessary, as the price of the volume places it within the reach of almost all inquirers. Some of them, such as the addition in brackets of the appropriate or modifying prepositions after the verbs, participles, adjectives, substantives, and adverbs they are used with, add greatly to the usefulness of the volume. Some of the principles laid down in the preface are, however, not uniformly carried out in the body of the volume. Mr. Clarke states, for example, that, throughout his Dictionary, "the meanings are given by words of English or Anglo-Saxon root, instead of by words of Latin or French birth." This, though an excellent general rule, is one which it is extremely difficult to apply on all occasions; and, on looking into the volume, we find that it is not carried out as faithfully as it might have been. Here and there the old Latinized explanations reappear, when simple Saxon ones might easily have been supplied—as, for instance, when the thoroughly Saxon word

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knot is described as "a complication of a cord, a protuberance in wood." There is another point of detail in which, throughout the volume, the execution is very defective. Mr. Clarke proposes to use italics for the purpose of marking foreign words, English words being printed in small capitals; but this rule is either openly violated or most capriciously applied in almost every page of the dictionary. Surely the word *epitome*, for example, which is printed in italics, is as thoroughly English as the words *epigraph*, *epigraphy*, *epigamy*, *epicerastic*, *epippiated*, which appear on the same page in small capitals; and *pathos*, which is printed in italics as a foreign word, is not in any sense more foreign than *patronomatology*, *pauciloquy*, and *pavitude*, which appear in small capitals, on the same page, as though English words. Notwithstanding this failure in some minor details, the plan of Mr. Clark's Dictionary is not only good, but executed in the main with considerable care. In its combination of various excellencies it is, indeed, as we have said, the best portable dictionary in the language. We may add that Mr. Clarke has published "a Grammar of the English Tongue Spoken and Written," which is a worthy companion to his dictionary.

NEW NOVELS.

Kilsorrel Castle. By the Hon. A. Canning. Two Volumes. (Chapman and Hall.)

Philip Lisle. Three Volumes. (Newby.)

IN this story, says the preface to "*Kilsorrel Castle*," a few characters are drawn, to a certain extent at least, from actual life. We should not be surprised if this might be said with equal truth of some of the incidents also. At least they read a good deal like one of those strange and involved combinations of facts sometimes met with in real life, of which it is said that they would "quite do for a novel." "*Kilsorrel Castle*" has no hero, no heroine, and no plot. It is simply a narrative of some curious events which happened in an Irish village; and it rather reminds us of a report of a trial for murder before a judge who is not very particular in rejecting irrelevant evidence. There is an absence of pretension about the work, which makes it contrast favourably with many of the novels which come before us; and we cannot but admire the originality displayed in striking out love altogether, and making the only woman who plays any part in the story a grandmother. But, if it is respectable as an experiment, it is a failure as a novel. A certain air of reality is not all that is needed in fiction. Conversations in which humour and sentiment are alike wanting, and the speakers rarely say anything which either explains or helps on the story, would be dull to listen to, and they are equally dull to read. A prosing clergyman does not become amusing by the process of being reported verbatim. If Mr. Canning tries his hand again at novel-writing we recommend him to follow the beaten road. If he will not disdain the usual elements of interest, and can disabuse himself of the notion that he may safely put into his book anything which he may have met with in actual experience, it is quite possible that his second appearance may be attended with greater success.

The construction of "*Philip Lisle*" is exceedingly simple. The hero is the son of a poor widow at Newcastle. He goes to London as a merchant's clerk, loses his situation from ill health, comes back to Newcastle, finds another situation, becomes a partner in the concern, and marries. Still, the novel just escapes being common-place by the innocent absurdity of many of the details. There is a simplicity about the manner in which whole chapters are put in, obviously for no other reason than to make up the required number of volumes, which disarms criticism, and only provokes quotation. Here is a page of Philip's toilet:—

Hearing seven o'clock strike, he sequestered himself for three-quarters of an hour or so in

his own room. Then divested of every sign of the day's dusty employment, he re-appeared in the little back-parlour. The luxuriant dark wavy hair is arranged with studied carelessness—ornamenting, without concealing, the massive white forehead. The rich, clear, highly-coloured complexion, indicates a recent liberal application of cold water [the authoress evidently thinks this a most unusual form of cosmetic]. The hands are admirable; white, finely formed, and flexible; they had been twice attended to during that three-quarters of an hour's sequestration; the toilet duties had commenced with them, and, when all else was completed, the tips of the fingers were applied to the soap, and gingerly, for fear of damaging the shirt-wristbands, dipped into water, then well dried and rubbed together, till they felt as smooth as glass.

Some little way on in the first volume, half-a-dozen pages more are devoted to this same subject; and in the second volume, when he is in business in London, it crops up again, this time with all the additional liveliness that can be derived from the judicious use of foreign languages:—

Taking a small mirror in his hand, he took an intense, though hurried, look at his eyes and forehead; then, lowering the mirror, he saw his nose, mouth, and chin. Having barely taken time to notice the last reflection grin to show its teeth, he turned his head a little to the left, and applied a small pocket-comb to the curls on the right side of his *tête*—I was obliged to use a foreign word to avoid tautology; and, finally, leaning his head to the right, he combed and fiddled on with the curls on the left side of his—what am I about?—on the left side of his *testa*.

So, too, when the heroines leave home for a tour, their departure is thus improved for the same object of filling up space:—

It is still early, but a hackney carriage is drawn up close to the kerb-stone, in front of one of the houses in Ellison Place. The driver, who has dismounted, is stamping on the dark damp of the flags, swinging his arms across his chest, and slapping his numbed fingers on his raised shoulders. There is but one horse yoked to the heavy vehicle; but it is patient and resigned. It hangs its head very low, and one of its poor hind legs seems to have something the matter with it, for the muscles are relaxed, and it is resting it upon the front of its iron shoe. At length, the house-door is opened by a middle-aged woman, who then stands holding it open with one hand, and wiping her eyes, which are red and swollen, with the other.

We regret to say that, after thus calling upon us to sympathize with the horse's "poor feet," the subject is dismissed with the simple, though perhaps significant, intimation that, when the ladies were seated, "the driver invited his horse to progress." Was this "invitation to progress" simply verbal? how was it responded to? did the horse go lame? was the case taken up by the police, and watched on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? did Lord Raynham found a Bill on it? On none of these points is any information vouchsafed to us; and we do not hesitate to stigmatize such an omission as mere trifling with the reader's feelings.

The following manner of playing whist might be advantageously imported into some families. If it is hardly consistent with the "rigour of the game," it would be highly conducive to peace and harmony.

Then followed a whispering and laughing between Agnes and Philip, which at length ended by her leaving him busily employed with the pack of cards, while she engaged her mother in a little chat.

After a few minutes so spent, Philip addressed Mrs. Thompson:—

"Now, Ma'am, you must be as good as your word."

"Goodness me! I am sure I don't remember."

"To be my partner for a single game at whist."

"Well, I won't say nay, just for one."

The first deal having been conceded to Mrs. Thompson, the ace of hearts is cut, and Philip, of course, deals for his partner. Having arranged their respective hands with becoming gravity, they begin. The first trick is trumped by Mrs. Thompson's deuce, the second by her tray, and

so on up to the last card. Her partner meanwhile, in spluttering hurry, takes up a good half of the table for the accommodation of the thirteen tricks.

Having regarded the array of tricks with simpering satisfaction, Mrs. Thompson, looking benignly on her partner, says:—

"Well, Philip, I think we have done very nicely."

After this copious array of specimens is it necessary for us to add any comments? They are strictly specimens, be it remembered, and may be matched in every chapter of the three volumes. We are inclined to think that "*Philip Lisle*" may be safely left to speak for itself.

WATERING-PLACES—BRIGHTON.

A Guide to all the Watering-Places and Sea-Bathing-Places in England and Wales. (Longman & Co.)

Brighton Almanacks and Railway Guide. (Brighton: Grant.)

The Brighton Directory. (Brighton: Folthorpe.)

Picture of Brighton. (Brighton: Embling and Beal.)

The Watering-Places of England. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)

Knight's Tourist's Companion. (Nattali and Bond.)

TO the strong and healthy, the smoke and the scents of London in June and July are bad enough. But the strongest and the stoutest man alive suffers from them in this instant month of August. After two months of heat and drought—after so sultry a summer as we have had this year—London is insufferable *par le temps qui court*, even in the openest and healthiest parts of this great town. It is not merely that the sewers exert themselves to the utmost, that the Thames emits a pestilential fume; but there is a baked, sodden, and sourish odour in all the streets, in all the alleys, and in all the squares, from Cleveland Square to Cornhill, from Upper Hyde Park Gardens down to Houndsditch. In the great thoroughfares—such as Fleet Street, Holborn, the Poultry, and Fetter Lane—the odour of the baked London mud is positively nauseous, and reminds those who have visited Edinburgh and Glasgow of the worst portions of the "auld towns" of these two cities. The very bricks, tiles, slates, and kerb-stones in the metropolis seem pregnant in populous localities with the most unsavoury and noxious gases. Should animal or vegetable matter be deposited in any spot in this wilderness of uncleanness, it soon becomes putrescent. Can the breathing of such an atmosphere be otherwise than pestiferous to the strongest—more especially if that powerfully-built man, full of bone and muscle, has been within the bills of mortality from October of the year 1862 down to August of 1863? On mere sanitary grounds, no man or woman who has been, as the lawyers say, "commorant" in any one of the London parishes for the last ten months should be in the same parish now. Let him hie away to the hills or highlands, to the moors or to the mountains; or, if he cannot afford a stalking or a shooting ground, to the sea-side—to Scarborough, to Cromer, to Weymouth, to Weston-super-Mare; or, if he must be nearer his place of business, professional or mercantile, to Ramsgate, to Margate, to Dover, to Broadstairs, to Southend, or to Brighton. This change is necessary, be it observed, for a person of Herculean frame—for an athlete with the nerves and muscles of a Heenan or a Tom Sayers. How much more is it needful to the delicate and nervous? to the pale and sensitive scholar? to the bashful book-worm? to the fair and fragile beauty, who, with broken health, shattered nerves, and still Miss in her teens (though she has counted some three and twenty summers), has emerged from a four month's course of London ball-rooms?

The gaieties of the town and bye-gone spring are in this dull time found to be real, unmistakable gravities, entailing endless bills to those pests of creation

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called surgeon-apothecaries. Is there a spinster who has paraded her charms for three seasons, or an Indian widow with a jointure of £1800 a-year, inconsolable for the loss of a first, and wishing to be consoled by the gain of a second husband, who does not now feel the tedium and utter weariness of breathing the same air which she has respired since March last? Yet, still, nevertheless, she lingers on in May Fair, or Marylebone, or Tyburnia, because the agreeable Captain A., or the more seductive Colonel B., is yet in town, living at the Senior or Junior United Service Club on a fried herring, a lamb chop, and grilled potatoes, washing the frugal yet indispensable dinner down with half-a-pint of Amontillado sherry. What's the result of this dilatoriness in taking wing and flitting away? That the toilet-table of the lady is filled with remedies patent and vulgar for stomach, nervous, and dyspeptic complaints, all of which complaints would disappear with a change of scene, of air, and of diet. But Mrs. A. or Miss B. will, nevertheless, not yet move from London, though we are near treading on the first day of September. No wonder that she grows paler and paler—no wonder that she looks even "green and melancholy," as Mr. Kinglake describes the complexion and air of Louis Napoleon. Nor is it only ladies at the West-end who thus suffer. Let us enter the chamber of this Common-Law Barrister in King's Bench Walk, or of that Equity draughtsman in Stone Buildings, and we shall find that Bulstrode, who purposes remaining till the 10th September, to post up his blue-books with the latest decisions, and Ventris, who remains to finish the second volume of his work on "Equity Pleading," are in a still worse state than the spinster or the widow. Bulstrode is swallowing stereotyped doses of blue pill and colocynth, while the Equity draughtsman, Ventris, is relegated to Plummer's pill, or to alternative doses of calomel, with a black draught *primo mane*. If, instead of polishing off—to use a fast word—these abominations, the sudden sojourner of London would hie him off to the nearest place at which he can sniff the sea, to Southend or to Brighton, and would consent to live all day long *al fresco*, in the open air, the beneficial effects would be almost instantaneous.

Of all places within an easy journey of London, it must be admitted that Brighton presents the greatest number of advantages. Brighton, in truth, is the queen of watering-places, at an easy and approachable distance. It is called "London at the Sea-side;" in effect it is so. You have all the luxuries and admirable appliances of London at your door—you have the metropolitan papers on your breakfast-table, if you are peckish, so early as a quarter past eight o'clock. You have the post from town three times a day, and yet you are within view of the Downs; you can see the Isle of Wight on a clear day, and you have as wide an expanse of sea-board and coast before you as can be found in all Europe. You have sea-fish as reasonable, if not so abundant, as at Billingsgate, and you have in September what you have not always in town—well-flavoured mullet (the woodcock of the sea), taken near Arundel, where the Arun discharges itself into the ocean, and mackerel taken in the deep water off Worthing, as firm, milky, and full of flavour as it is possible to imagine. But of all the delicacies of Brighton, in the way of fish, the slip, or small white sole, stands pre-eminent. There is a freshness, a flavour, and an evident relish in this delicate fish, which, with a thin slice of a first-rate cucumber, dressed with a *quantum sufficit* of oil, vinegar, and pepper, renders it wholesomely irresistible. Nor is it only soles, mullets, and mackerel that you need to refect on. There is the best of salmon by the 7.30 train from Billingsgate, with a plentiful supply of chicken, turbot, haddocks, and whittings, to be found at Hallyar's, at Bartholomew's, or at John Wright's, who has been for the last three years a fish-

monger in Market Street. John has long been known to every visitor of Brighton as connected with the life-boat, and as keeping the well-managed bathing-machines opposite Harrison's Hotel, formerly called "The Gun." Should you wish to vary your sea-fish by a dish of fresh, you can have trout or char from the Arun, or a supply of lobsters, crabs, or oysters from Cheesman in Pool Valley, or from Jim Winchester, who formerly taught swimming at Brill's Baths, and who has, within the last two years, opened a shell-fish shop in George Street, near St. James's Street. Enough, however, on the subject of fish.

Though there are no trees and few country drives in the vicinity of Brighton, as is well-known to most Londoners, yet it must ever continue a favourite, from its cheap and easy access, and its most salubrious soil. It is protected from the N. and N.E. winds by a range of hills; and its soil is so dry and chalky, that, half-an-hour after the heaviest rains, the most delicate person may walk, thin-shod, without danger of humidity. It is this dryness of the air that so materially contributes to the healthiness of the place. There are three kinds of climate at Brighton. For those who desire a keen and bracing air, there is the East Cliff, stretching from the Marine Parade to Kemp Town; for those who desire a medium and more sheltered climate, there is the line of houses from Pavilion Parade to the level and the London Road; and for those who desire a milder climate, there is the West Cliff, stretching from Junction House and King's Road to Brunswick and Adelaide Terraces—nay, down to the extremity of Hove. Thus the strong, the weakly, and the sickly, can all be suited.

Brighton is now a city of palaces, extending fully three and a half miles from Kemp Town to Hove. It has risen to what it is now in the course of two generations, the latter of which is still of middle age, and in its prime. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Brighton was a small fishing-village; and, at the accession of George III., one hundred and three years ago, it was a collection of five or six small streets, composed of a series of fishermen's huts. But now it vies with the finest sea-cities of Italy: for there is nothing in France, or Germany, or Russia at all to compare to it. The houses in Kemp Town, Brunswick Square, Brunswick and Adelaide Terraces are comparable to many of the palaces at Genoa or Naples, or to those magnificent mansions near to Monjuich at Barcelona—with this difference, that the Brighton dwellings are infinitely cleaner, more commodious, and comfortable.

Brighton certainly owes its rise, its immense success, its extent, wealth, and popularity, to the last Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. That outrageous spendthrift selected Brighton as his summer sojourn. There congregated together his favourite friends—Jack Payne, Col. Hanger, Charles Fox, Sheridan, Lord Moira, Fitzpatrick, and Jekyll—and there also was located Mrs. Fitzherbert; not in the house which she subsequently occupied, which was not then, indeed, built, but in a much smaller house, which has since been pulled down and rebuilt. Mrs. Fitzherbert's mansion, now occupied by the County Court Judge, Mr. Furner, is not older than the Pavilion, which was commenced in 1784, when the Prince had attained his twenty-third year. At the beginning of this century it was not as it is now. In 1801 it consisted of a circular building, crowned with a dome, with a range of apartments on either side. In the following year, two wings were added, and the front of the building now extends 200 feet. It somewhat resembles in appearance the Kremlin at Moscow; and the interior is finished in a curious, but, to my thinking, unpleasing Chinese style. The grounds of the Pavilion are wholly artificial, and maintained at an immense expense. George, Prince of Wales, caused to be carted and thrown on the aboriginal shingle mould of rich earth and green sward; and then he planted in the bed, thus cunningly and expensively prepared

for them, a variety of trees. In the direction of North Prince's Place, these trees have attained a goodly growth, and afford a dwelling-place to a colony of cawing rooks, who would have delighted the late Mr. Broderip, the police magistrate, who has written so pleasantly and classically on ornithology. On the north side of the Pavilion is the splendid suite of stables erected for the royal stud; and hard by are the saddle and harness-rooms, and the riding-school, in which the Prince, with his favourites, male and female, were wont to take exercise. There is no finer *manège* in Europe than this. The gardens and grounds of the Pavilion were purchased a few years ago by the Town Council of Brighton from the Government for a sum of £53,000. Here in this spot the overtasked Londoner, the brain-worn barrister or literary man, who has left town by an early train, may enjoy shade and shelter, inhaling the salubrious and invigorating sea air, or the breezes of the gently sloping Downs. Here he may read his book or newspaper—a fine and varied supply of which he will find at Embling and Beal's, in East Street. Nor is there any want of subscription news-rooms and libraries. There is a branch of the London Library Society, limited, at Treacher's, North Street; there is Folthorpe's in the same street, well supplied with papers; and there are the admirable and airy Rooms, to which there is an entrance from the side of the Albion Hotel, and also from the King's Road.

As to inns and hotels, some of the best in England are to be found at Brighton. There are the Bedford, the Norfolk, the York, the Albion, the Ship, the New Steyne, and the Royal Crescent—all first-rate houses; and there are the Queen, the Gloucester, and Harrison's, also excellent. For those who wish not to be near the sea, the Gloucester is an admirable house. It is much frequented by country people. To those who love the sea and a sea-view, Harrison's is an excellent hotel. His soups are of the pure essence of meat; and his edge bones of beef and saddles of mutton are perfect. His cellar is first-rate, and is said to contain £10,000 worth of wine. To those who wish to be near Brill's Baths, or who desire comfort, I would recommend the White Horse Inn, kept by Mr. Geere, at the end of East Street. There is an admirable commercial house in North Street, called the Clarence. It used to be kept by a very worthy man of the name of Brown, who has retired from the business with a fortune, and it is now kept by a Londoner from Oxford Street. The port wine at this house in Brown's time was of a very superior quality. The present proprietor purchased the whole of it; and a considerable quantity, doubtless, still remains on hand.

If the visitor to Brighton is, however, disposed to live in his own furnished house or lodgings, and to eschew hotels, there is nothing easier. There are capital tradesmen in all quarters of the town. Of butchers, there are eight or ten, first-rate, on both cliffs. Grenville, in St. James's Street, and Tuppen are excellent butchers; and there is not a better judge of meat in all Brighton than old Hills of St. James's Street. On the superiority of the Southdown mutton it were needless to dilate. The genuine Southdown is polled, and, when well bred, has a small head and clear neck. The fleece, any more than the flesh, is not surpassed, if you get mutton of the proper age; but, I am sorry to say, the younger generation of butchers give you lamb for mutton instead of the four and five year old wethers. On greenhorns and Cockneys these fast-going bucks of young butchers, who wear rings and diamond brooches, can impose; but on a seasoned old campaigner like myself the thing is impossible. The beef at Brighton is not good, though it is improving. Those who are very particular about this meat had better get their beef from London. One of the best poulterers in Brighton, and one of the civillest men, is Hughes of Market Street. His fowls come chiefly from North Chapel and Henford,

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and he gets a great many from the Weald of Sussex, of the same breed as the far-famed Dorking fowls. From the Weald, too, comes a great quantity of carp, tench, perch, and pike, bred for Brighton, and also for the London market.

The Brighton market is remarkably well supplied with fruit and vegetables. Fine grapes are grown by Mr. Fuller under glass at Worthing, and sold by Joel, a very honest Jew, in East and North Streets; and there is no want of peaches and nectarines. Delicious figs, white and red, come from Taring, Lancing, and Sumpton, and may be purchased in market overt, or at any fruiterer's, from Lucas's down to the humblest stall.

There is no town in England—no town in the world—in which there is so immense a supply of saddle-horses as in Brighton. The very respectable hackneyman who lives at the corner of Middle Street has some excellent saddle-horses. There is no lack of flies, busses, and pony and basket-chaises; and pleasure boats abound.

The finest tepid swimming-bath in the world is at Brighton; and Brill, the proprietor, a very intelligent and civil man, opened last year another swimming-bath, for ladies, which has had immense vogue. There is a female teacher of swimming for the young ladies who wish to indulge in this healthy exercise. There are not two more successful tradesmen, or more intelligent, at Brighton than Brill of the Baths and Harrison of Harrison's Hotel. Both have realized fortunes, and are now making large incomes; but both, I believe, would be infinitely more popular with natives and visitors if they patronized and supported the volunteer movement. It is not yet too late to make the *amende honorable*. There are baths attached to the Bedford and other hotels at Brighton; but every kind of bath is well-supported at Brill's. His head-waiter, Thomas, is a most civil and intelligent man, and Harry Winchester, the teacher of swimming—an old man-of-war's-man—is a real old salt, briny as the blue waves.

If the Londoner coming to Brighton should feel surfeited, or wish to purchase some simple restorative, let him apply to Joseph Blacklock, chemist, No. 31, Old Steyne, who is always at his post, and who is, without exception, the most exemplary and obliging fellow in all Brighton.

Should the visitor determine on taking a furnished or unfurnished house, he can apply to E. A. Jeffs, house and general agent, 1A, St. James's Street. Mr. Jeffs is an intelligent, active man, who can deal with French people in their own language, having been long assistant to his brother, the foreign publisher and bookseller, in the Burlington Arcade. Both Blacklock and Jeffs are of the volunteer artillery.

Of the company at Brighton nothing has been said. But there, as in London, you meet all classes, from the duke and marquis to the drysalter and fellmonger. There is a sprinkling of every class: of the class high born, of the class fashionable, of the class professional and literary, of the class mercantile and millionaire, and of the class stock-jobbing. There are thousands and thousands of Hebrews, male and female, fly-fishing and fly-driving, marketing and junketing, bathing and boating, canting and cheapening fowls, fruit-chewing, and cigar-smoking, and making time-bargains on the sands and jetties, and peering at the public through spectacles and eye-glasses, with their narrow-sighted, round, inexpressive peepers strained to the uttermost. They are sordid enough, it is true; but more sensual and self-enjoying than sordid during their holiday. Every man, woman, and child among them is very tolerable, and quite to be endured, excepting perhaps one tall, thin son of Benjamin, who enters every newsroom and calls loudly for the papers and telegrams, to know the prices of new threes of Brazilian stock, of Russian bonds, and Spanish deferred.

Next week I hope to take my readers across the Channel, and tell them something about Boulogne.

V.

MR. NEALE'S "ANALOGY OF THOUGHT AND NATURE."

The Analogy of Thought and Nature Investigated. By Edward Vansittart Neale. (Williams and Norgate.)

Mystery of Being; or, Are Ultimate Atoms Inhabited Worlds? By Nicholas Odgers, Author of "A Glance at the Universe." (Redruth: J. S. Doidge; London: Tresidder.)

WE have here two more specimens, of very different value, of a kind of book, recently reviewed in these pages, which aims at binding together the various threads of thought in a neat knot, by which their close connexion shall be entirely secured for the future. Such an effort has great fascination for most minds at a particular stage of development, and it occupied the brightest dawn of intellectual life in the ancient world; but we confess to a certain scepticism as to its value at the present day. In the days when earth, air, fire, and water were (as the old digests of philosophy used to tell us) comfortably apportioned among the four Ionian teachers as being, according to their several hypotheses, the origin of all things, these speculations had an important value; but we cannot return to this simplicity of thought. The great thinkers of that early time would have thought to little purpose if they had not taught us to believe in the reality of those chasms which they tried to bridge in vain. Such a chasm, it seems to us, must for ever, in this stage of existence, separate all reasonings on matter and spirit. On whichever side of this vast division of human thought you place your premises, there you must also find your conclusion. You cannot bridge the interval by any logical manipulation whatever; no syllogism will take you up on the material side of the boundary and put you down on the spiritual, or *vice versa*. To all conceivable, such-attempted deductions, Mr. *Punch's* metaphysical catechism affords the fullest refutation. "What is mind?" "No matter." "What is matter?" "Never mind."

Of the two little books which have occasioned these remarks, one may be dismissed in a very few words. It is an essay, by a Cornish schoolmaster, to urge the probability of a "plurality of worlds" existing in the minute as well as the vast—a hypothesis suggested by Dr. Chalmers, but unknown to the present author, who had not seen the passage when he wrote his essay. It is a kind of discussion with too much affinity to the mediæval problem of "how many angels could dance on the point of a needle?" to be fruitful of result; but some of the scientific facts given in illustration appear to us well put; and the conception of animated worlds, as much escaping us by their minuteness as vast systems beyond the Pleiades by their distance, cannot be said to have any intrinsic improbability. The idea is the foundation of a playful and fanciful passage in Abraham Tucker's "Light of Nature," where it finds more congenial soil than in the brain of the author of the present little treatise, who does not possess the lightness of touch needed for handling a topic of this nature.

The other volume will be opened with much interest by those who know the opinion entertained of the author by some best qualified to form a judgment upon him. Others may recall the close attention with which they listened to his spoken words when, many years ago, he addressed an audience brought together by the desire to elevate the condition of the working-classes, and may hope to come in contact in the work before us with the same power, the impression of which they recall so vividly after so long an interval. They will find (what they will expect with even more certainty) ample indication of a liberal spirit and high tone of thought; but we fear the impression which the book will leave is that of regret that the subject is not apparently one on which the talents of the writer are peculiarly to the purpose. It is an attempt (if we have rightly interpreted a style needing even more labour than that of Butler) to supersede the obsolete

argument for a personal Creator from the existence of adaptations in Nature, by one drawn from the analogies of the Universe to the products of our own minds, so that the latter, like the former, may be traced to a Person.

The author points out very satisfactorily the weakness of the old argument from final causes. "We fix a peg in the wall to hang up our coats, because without some contrivance of this sort the pull of the earth would bring them to the ground. But suppose the pull of the earth and the strength of the peg were to result directly from our will, where would be the *design* shown in the use of the peg? It would pass into a mere play of the will with itself." No one could perceive the force of this reasoning more clearly than Paley himself, who, in the work to which this objection is fatal, expresses it with all his peculiar terseness and perspicuity. "Contrivance," he says ("Nat. Theol.," p. 38), "is, by its very definition and nature, the result of imperfection;" and then he goes on to argue against the overwhelming force of this conclusion with a bungling earnestness which sufficiently answers itself. The argument from final causes for the existence of a personal Creator may, we think, be consigned to an honourable tomb; nor would we write its epitaph with an unfriendly hand. If, in its full pretensions, it was about equally injurious to true science and true religion, it yet, practically and indirectly, acted at times as guide to both, pointing out to the former the true direction for much fertile inquiry—to the latter, but with a much more hesitating finger, the faint traces of what a faith already strong might accept as the indication of a handy-work learnt elsewhere. The representative of this eighteenth-century line of argument of our own day, exemplified in the volume before us, is, to our thinking, a doubtful improvement on its predecessor. In the first place, the "final cause" argument kept us, for nine-tenths of the journey, in contact with unquestionable facts. Read that entertaining repertory of natural history, Paley's "Natural Theology," or any of the Bridgewater treatises. The theology may be naught, but how conveniently the hypothesis binds together the collection of facts which would escape us without some such ideal link as their supposed proof of a theorem with which they may have little to do! Doubtless, we part company with Paley when we come to the theorem itself. There is a chasm to be over-leapt before we come to the Q. E. D., over which we cannot follow our nimble companion. But, up to that point, we find no issue to join with him. Now, of the author of the present volume we cannot make this consolatory remark at any step of the way. It is not that we grant all his facts and pause at his conclusion—not that the bricks are sound, and only the mortar faulty—we pause, question, often dissent, at every step. The remarks on the theory of "Natural Selection," regarding that theory from the point of view of a logician rather than a naturalist, contain some valuable thought. But what, for instance, can we say of the following sentence—"Thus the thought of a rectilinear triangle is the *cause* of all the infinite varieties of triangles"—but that, if the author intends to use *cause* in that sense, he must supply us with another word for its ordinary signification? Or with what security can we pass on from the following sentences concerning space:—"The thought of space is that of an infinite possibility of construction—the first result of the effort of constructive power to express itself;" "A deity whom we did not conceive to manifest himself in space would be a nullity;" "The thought of space implies distinction" (pp. 28-29); "The thought of space may be defined to be, thought made visible to itself" (p. 30); or from the following definition of quantity:—"The thought of quality, by resolving itself into that of opposed qualities, produces the thought of quantity" (p. 36)? We might multiply examples of these questionable premises to any length, but enough

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are here given to show that the conclusion must contain many accumulated elements of uncertainty. Where "the conditions of thought"—the title of the chapter from which these extracts are taken—are described with so little precision, it is not to be expected that the analogy to be derived from them should be very satisfactory; and we confess to a considerable doubt if we have understood it.

"The nature of thought," we are told (p. 189), is expressed in "a will whose essential character it is to pass out of itself in order to realise its own energies, transfusing itself into its object, and identifying itself with its work." An analogy to this law of thought, it is said, is presented in any department of nature to which we turn our thoughts—"the actual world realising the law of thought" (p. 191). Nor does such a conception point to the source of nature as merely a *mind*. "The definition of the law of thought is a metaphysical description of *love*" (p. 189). The law of thought also throws light on the question of the origin of evil: for "the action of thought is to produce the opposite or 'other' of itself. Now, if the essence of thought be a principle of love, its opposite must be a principle of selfishness. Thus the principle of selfishness implies the action of love" (p. 190). And the conclusion arrived at is that "the study of the power displayed in nature has led us to place its highest manifestation in a sympathizing, that is, a loving will" (p. 200).

The last sentence, containing the goal of the journey, affords us—what is somewhat difficult to find—a firm standing-point on which to join issue with the author. Nature and Will are mutually exclusive. Nature is "that which is about to be born"—that which is always becoming (we are almost quoting the well-known passage in Coleridge). Will is essentially super-natural, apart from the endless chain of cause and effect which is implied in the very meaning of the word Nature. Those, for instance, who find an accurate parallel for a man's choice between stealing a loaf and starving in the trembling of a needle between two magnets—however a noble sense of freedom, as in the case of Mr. J. S. Mill, may tinge their reasonings and views on the subject—do implicitly deny Free Will. If there is such a thing as choice, if that act of the mind to which we give the name be not a mere result of the composition of forces simultaneously urging it, then it is certain that we come upon a fact to which Nature affords no parallel, no analogy. The oak was in the acorn, and the acorn was in the oak; but my choice of the painful right or the pleasant wrong was something original, not lying as a hidden germ in the circumstances of the case, but coming into them like a fresh creation.

Science has now arrived at that stage of progress when the convergence of the chief lines of thought begin to be distinctly visible; and the consequent impulse—the impulse to which the present essay is owing—to determine their point of intersection, is a very natural one. The discussion on the Origin of Species has, in particular, turned general attention towards man's relation to Nature, and the scheme in which both are connected. To us it appears that the value of all thought on this subject depends in a great measure on the perception that science can never come in contact with moral evil, and, of course, consequently with moral good. The mistake of the old Natural-Theology school clings to us still whenever we think that Nature can in any sense reveal character. Science tells us of darkness and cold, which are the negations, not the opposites, of light and heat. It exhibits to us the process of decay as an important influence in the development of new life. It recognises no existence as evil: that which represents evil in Nature is hurtful only from being in the wrong place. Thus the only change with which we come in contact in Nature is that of adjustment: the conception of origin is one we could never derive from this source. All that exists now in the natural world, and

is to exist hereafter, existed potentially from the first moment of creation: that which has no seed already sown in the present, will, in the natural world, find no fruit in the future. Now this appears to us to exclude exactly the distinctive attribute of the human world—the world of character, of morals. We are, of course, not ignorant that the distinction is repudiated by a considerable school of thinkers; we are aware that this argument is only valid against those who recognise a distinction in the spiritual world, not of degree, but of kind, and who perceive (the inevitable consequence to every logical mind) that this distinction implies the need in moral beings of a kind of action which is strictly super-natural. But this distinction is quite as often unnoticed as denied; and it has not, therefore, appeared to us irrelevant to dwell thus far upon it in a review of a work with a large portion of which it may appear to have little to do.

The triumph of modern science consists in the extent to which all thought has been leavened by the two grand ideas, now so familiar that we hardly perceive their newness—of the Persistence of Force and the Indestructibility of Matter. Among those works which have brought these truths—which, when baldly asserted, seem truisms—into an influential life, the chief instances appear to us Sir C. Lyell's "Geology," Mr. Grove's "Correlation of Forces," and Mr. Darwin's "Origin." When to the influence of thinkers such as these is added that of Coleridge, when the conception of an inevitable order of nature is supplemented by the conception of an order distinguished from it by *continuity of origin*, we shall stand in a more favourable position than at present for the solution of the great problem—the analogy of that world perceived by the senses, and that which forms the proper sphere of the Will.

HYMNS AND SACRED PART-SONGS.

Hymns, Sacred Part-Songs, and other Pieces, for Two, Three, and Four Voices, with a Compressed Score or an Accompaniment for Piano-forte or Organ, Adapted for Public and Private Use. The Music chiefly by Living Composers, English and Foreign, and written expressly for this Work. Edited by Frederick Westlake, Associate of the Royal Academy of Music. (Lambert & Co.)

AS church-music improves and part-singing becomes more and more one of the common pursuits of the people, we may expect that the activity of contemporary composers will feel the stimulus of demand thus created for more good vernacular music. That such a stimulus does act, and to some purpose, is proved by this publication of Mr. Westlake's. It consists almost entirely of contributions by musicians living among us, foreigners and Englishmen.

The "Hymn" for public use forms a defined type in musical composition. The conditions under which it is to be sung oblige the composers to keep strictly within certain limits of simplicity, the overstepping of which will make the piece unfit for its purpose. But as there are thousands of people who take delight in singing music of a similar class, but not in churches, it is clear that a freer order of composition becomes possible and desirable where the restrictions enforced by the size of the choral body are removed. Fireside hymn-music, as one may call it, may embody the solemnity of congregational singing without the rigorous simplicity of rhythm and harmony which is necessary in a piece which is to be sung by a great multitude. Delicacies of modulation, and freedom of treatment, which would make a hymn unsingable in a church, are legitimate in a piece of the same character meant to be sung by some dozen of trained voices in a drawing-room. This, among other points, seems to have been kept in view by the projectors of and contributors to the work before us. It contains some pieces which are sufficiently massive and simple to be used as congregational hymns; but it has many of a character which perhaps might be better described by the term "sacred part-

song." Of this kind is a charming little piece in Part I., by Herr Molique, "The Shadows of the Evening Hours," and another, by Mr. George Macfarren, "Passing Away." The first of these is written in the manner of the German part-songs—the second is more like an English glee; and there is no reason why these types of composition should not be applicable to sacred as well as to secular subjects. Herr Molique has another contribution in Part II., entitled "Departure." This is a composition on a broader scale, and might be called an anthem, but that the word is conventionally restricted to the adaptation of non-rhythmical words. Mr. Leslie's spirited carol, "Come all ye faithful," is one of the most agreeable pieces in the first part; another is Mr. Meyer Lutz's "Light of the Soul," a hymn proper. Of the thirteen pieces making up Part I., two are by old composers—a hymn by Michael Haydn, and Marcello's well-known nineteenth psalm, "Coeli enarrant gloriam Dei." In the second part the same level of excellence is kept up. "Through night to light" (No. 15), by Herr Schachner, seems, if one may venture on a comparison, the most valuable contribution to the volume. This is a really beautiful piece of vocal writing, poetically conceived. "Expectation," by W. Schulthes, is a part-song of simpler shape which deserves notice. A piece in triple time, "Oh, why art thou sorrowful?" by the same composer, and also another by M. Silas, suggests doubts as to the wisdom of employing that rhythm in the way in which it is here used. There is always some risk in using the short triple time in serious music. The result is apt to verge dangerously close upon the vulgar and the uncouth; and these two pieces do not seem to be exceptions to the rule.

Of the verses which Mr. Westlake and his coadjutors have undertaken to set, it will be enough to say that they are, as a rule, certainly not below the average of religious poetry. Some are decidedly above that, unhappily, low level. But, apart from any question as to its literary merit, this, like most other compilations of the sort, seems open to an objection which might with advantage be kept in mind by composers of sacred music. The great fault of religious music is that it is *too* religious—rather, one might say, too theological. In the eyes of some people, no doubt, the quality here complained of is a merit. They would have their sacred music embody as much as possible the substance of the theological dogmas they believe in. This demand, real as it is, should, no doubt, be supplied; but it should be recollected that, though the great mass of mankind has some sort of religion, only a fraction of the race cares much for any particular sort of theology. What we want, therefore, especially for the purposes of united song, is poetry not overloaded with the enunciation of specific doctrines—religious in feeling, but not dogmatic in substance. Most of the hymn-music now extant is of a kind which can scarcely be sung appropriately otherwise than as a part of a religious service; but every one knows that there are times and seasons when people want music which is sacred in tone and feeling, but which does not imply the performance of a direct act of worship. Or it may be directly devotional in character, and yet not such as to exact a concurrent belief in this or that mystical dogma. An anthem, for instance, like "Lord for thy tender mercies' sake," is ostensibly a prayer; but the noble breadth and catholicity of that beautiful collect makes it fit to be sung at almost any time, and by any people. The expression in solemn music of the aspirations which underlie all creeds is something in which hundreds may unite whose creeds are wide asunder, or who have, in the stern theological sense, no creed at all. More of such music and such poetry is wanted, and less of the kind which may be good enough for individual souls, but can never touch the common heart of mankind.

It is fair to say, in reference to Mr. Westlake's book, that the objection here raised

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does not apply to all its contents. Several of the pieces, in fact, are just of a kind to suggest the wish for more of the character here indicated.

The low price of this book—original writing is seldom published so cheaply—gives it a claim to a wide circulation. It is the interest of all who love music to give a cordial welcome to every exercise of original power. Even if only a little of what is so produced turns out to be permanently valuable, the possession of that little is worth a thousand times the price the public pays for it. R. B. L.

A BOOK FOR THE BEACH.

A Book for the Beach. By Blanchard Jerrold. Two Volumes. (Skeet.)

WE heard some time since of a bazaar, held in the north of Scotland, with the laudable motive of regenerating the Gael, the success of which was most apparent in the instance of one stall furnished from the penny-toy department of the German Fair in Regent Street, London. These penny trinkets sold at about two thousand per cent. profit; and it is to be hoped that the poor deluded Gael appreciated properly the sacrifice of conscience made on his behalf by the fair ones of the north. But, setting aside our severer convictions on the subject of bazaars and of Gaels, we think there was a modicum of justice when the penny toys were insinuated into the pockets of easy Scotch folk and half-crowns taken in their stead. Were not London penny trinkets worth half-a-crown in the far north? Indeed, it was worth half-a-crown to us to picture the noble savage grinning with infinite delight, and the wild eyes of the bairns, as the gudewife revealed the newly-acquired treasure from beneath her warm tartan shawl. Let it be granted, then, that goods should be valued with reference to the part of the country in which they are meant to be sold, and to the class of persons who are meant to buy them, and "A Book for the Beach" is a good book. It consists of a collection of divers papers, with titles such as the following:—"My Alias," "Concerning Cravats," "Eccentric Mac," "The Work-a-Day World of France," "The Story of a Hero, related by his Valet," "The Modern a'Becket," &c. It would be a better book than many anywhere; but, to secure justice to its merits, it should be read and criticized on the sea-shore, where we have been listening, in the intervals of reading, to the moan and the drone of the waves.

It is a phenomenon we have often remarked—and we will note it here for the benefit of moral philosophers—that, at these seasons of temporary retirement from the world, certain portions of history and biography are apt to turn up again and again for study and research. We know a young lady who goes to the sea-side every year, and every year reads Boswell's "Life of Johnson," each time contracting a renewed passion for the burly Doctor. Marie Antoinette is another favourite sea-side subject; Napoleon Buonaparte a third, especially as set forth by the wife of General Junot in her amusing memoirs. The trite reigns by the sea-side. Nobody wants to learn anything new between July and September; nevertheless, such is the force of habit that even the after-dinner doze is not perfect without its accompanying volume. One reads the Preface, if it exist (it is a pity prefaces are out of fashion), and perhaps half through the "Contents"—the rest is a dream! but it is important what that dream shall be; and, as this depends more or less on the matter perused, prefaces and "contents," relating to murders, burglaries, and witchcraft, are dreary and therefore objectionable—to love-episodes, better, but too exciting. After all nothing is so good as Dr. Johnson in Fleet Street, or Napoleon at St. Helena.

We should have been glad if Mr. Jerrold had given us Dr. Johnson over again; but his "Story of a Hero, related by his Valet," is

sure to be a general favourite. The hero is Napoleon I.; the valet is Santini, of whom Mr. Jerrold writes thus:—

Jean Noel Santini was of humble parentage, and was born in a poor little hamlet in the arrondissement of Bastia in Corsica, in the year 1790. Having no example before him in childhood but that of the rough and bold mountaineers of his country, and the triumphal songs of the Grand Army—the echoes of which reached the thatched roof of his parents—being his only lullaby—Santini was proud, like every son of Corsica, to be the countryman of the conqueror of Italy—of the hero whose name filled the world. He thought of nothing save battles and Bonaparte; and, instead of waiting till he had attained the age required by law to draw for the conscription, the enthusiastic lad was admitted in 1804 as drummer to a battalion of Corsican sharpshooters, then in garrison at Antibes. The boy's golden dream—his daily hope—was to see Napoleon: to hear the cannon roar, and balls whistle—but to see Napoleon above all. The hope was soon to be realized. The command of the battalion had lately passed into the hands of the Count d'Ornano, and the sharpshooters were now ordered to assemble under the standard of the First Consul at Ambleteuse. Santini was happy, his ambition was achieved: his dream became reality.

After following his beloved master through many campaigns, he arrived with him at Fontainebleau, "to behold the fall of the empire, and the disgrace of the worst senate that ever sat at the head of a great nation." From Fontainebleau to Elba, from Elba back to France, Santini accompanied the Emperor; then through all the anxieties of the intervening period until that scene so familiar to the imaginations of Frenchmen was enacting itself—Napoleon alone at sunset on the sea-shore of St. Helena. Santini was a faithful servant; he resisted the attempts of Sir Hudson Lowe's people to convert him into a spy, and did not object to steal the property of the English to add to the comforts of his master. The following is a description of what that St. Helena life must have been:—

Time passed on, but brought no change to the exiles of Saint Helena. Santini still continued his thefts of wild sheep and sucking pigs, but for which the Emperor would have been often dinnerless. The clothes and shoes of Napoleon, too, were no longer wearable—in fact, his wardrobe was in such a dilapidated condition that Santini, who was not a bit better tailor than he was hairdresser, was obliged to cut up an old grey redingote of his master's, in order to make it into a coat. In the same way, he turned an old pair of boots into a pair of shoes, lining them with some pieces of white satin given him for the purpose by Madame Bertrand. There is also a hat, now in the possession of Count Marchand, which was trimmed by Santini with satin coming from the same source. This sort of life became insupportable; and the Emperor was at last compelled to part with all his silver plate, which was broken up by Santini in the presence of General Montholon, and was then sold at James Town. "I will not have my eagles sent to market, mountaineer," said the Emperor to Santini; "destroy my cipher completely, break everything into the smallest fragments, so that the noble emblems of the French Empire may not become objects of traffic to our enemies."

Santini was now determined to make the hardships of the captive Emperor known to the whole world; and, when the imperial suite established their dependence by signing the declaration of restrictions of Sir Hudson Lowe, Santini and one other were the only exceptions:—

It was great matter for surprise with all who knew Santini that he was one of the two exceptions; and every motive but the right one was assigned for his quitting a master he loved so dearly. The fact was that the faithful Corsican had found a way of making his departure from the island more useful to the Emperor than his stay in it would have been. His intentions will be best explained by the following conversation. Alone with Napoleon, Santini said to him, "Sire, does your Majesty doubt of my devotion?" "No; but why this preamble?" "Is your Majesty quite convinced that I would give the last drop of my blood to be of service to you?" "Yes, yes," said Napoleon impatiently; "go on." "It was necessary to me to receive this assurance from your own mouth, Sire, before explaining myself." "Well,

I know you to be a most faithful servant: now go on." "Sire, I do not intend to sign the declaration of Sir Hudson Lowe." "Why not?" asked the Emperor, his eyes flashing fire. "I must leave you, Sire." "So you would abandon me, mountaineer!" cried the Emperor sadly, "oh, men, men!" "Sire, I have resolved to leave you, but only that I may serve you the better. Of what use to you am I here? whereas in Europe, humble as I am, in making use of your name, and still fresh from your service, I can first of all awaken public curiosity, and then turn it to the profit of your Majesty. I shall relate everything that has passed here; I will have the account of your daily torture on this miserable rock published in the English newspapers; and, when this is known, surely the indignation of the world will fall on the English government, who, by this means, will be compelled to render justice to your Majesty." Santini evinced such animation while unfolding his project that the Emperor was much impressed; he reflected for some time, and then said, pulling Santini's ear, "Well, mountaineer, your project pleases me; but have you well considered the task you wish to undertake? Will it not be too much for you? Will you be capable of accomplishing it?" "With God's help, yes, Sire."

Two others of the suite in the end were added to the two about to take leave, thus further thinning the small band of followers in attendance on the Emperor:—

The hour of departure had come, and the vessel bound for the Cape was ready to set sail. Napoleon sent for the faithful servitors who were about to leave him, most likely for ever; and, after a sad and touching farewell, after telling them to cherish his memory, and to love their country, he gave to each a written title to a pension for life, to be paid by the different members of his family. They then left him; but he signed to Santini to remain, and, when they were alone, said—"Well, are you still in the same mind?" "More than ever, your Majesty; am I not going?" "Do not compromise yourself, or you will be lost: be prudent, or you will not succeed." "I shall remember that I have to save your Majesty from the claws of a tiger: I will be prudent." "Very well." And the Emperor called to the Count Las Cases and his son Emanuel, who were occupied in the cabinet adjoining, "Have you finished that transcription?" "Yes, Sire," answered Emanuel Las Cases; and he delivered to Napoleon the fragments of satin on which he had copied the protest in microscopic characters with Indian ink. Santini received it from the Emperor's hands, and with it the last farewell of his master—that adored master by whose side he never stood again until five and twenty years afterwards, when the dead hero was brought to France, to find a shelter under the gilded dome of the Invalides!

Santini bravely pursued the object he had in view; and, when in London, did succeed, through the active intervention of Lord Holland, in bringing Sir Hudson Lowe's treatment of his prisoner before the notice of Parliament and of the public:—

The last occasion on which the cause of the Emperor was pleaded before the House of Commons was on the 15th of March. The sitting was a stormy one, but it witnessed the complete triumph of the noble defender of Napoleon. A Commission, formed of men of mixed opinions, was despatched to Saint Helena, with orders to inquire rigorously into the condition of the prisoner. They had full power to act, and they did what they could; but they could neither change the climate of the island, nor its governor. Death, too, was marching with giant strides towards Napoleon. Still some good was done, and the Emperor was fully sensible of it. On receiving the pamphlet and newspapers, in which his protest had been published, he cried out joyously, "Ah! I told you all along that my mountaineer would succeed!"

The mountaineer, however, never saw his master again. He was arrested at Milan, and retained as a prisoner there, and, afterwards, in Vienna, till the death of the great exile set him free. The Revolution of July 1830 brought the faithful fellow some luck, for he became door-keeper to the Cabinet of Louis Philippe, and afterwards held an appointment in the Post-office. But a more appropriate post was in store for him in the end of his days. He had seen the remains of his great master brought in triumph to Paris; but he saw more than that—the Bonaparte

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dynasty revived and re-established. Louis Napoleon, even while yet only President of the Republic, took every opportunity of seeking out and rewarding the survivors of those who had been faithful to his uncle; and, a guardian being required for the Emperor's tomb, Santini was appointed to the office, and made chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Year after year he performed his duty of watching by the splendid tomb; and not many months since he died at his post.

There is graver writing in the essay called "The Work-a-day World of France." Mr. Jerrold's knowledge of French institutions renders this portion of his book instructive as well as amusing. Of the shorter essays, perhaps the best is "Eccentric Mac;" while some of the others, as Mr. Jerrold himself professes, have no higher aim than to amuse the juvenile portions of thesea-sidefamily-parties.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

Addresses delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter, at his Eleventh Visitation, A.D. 1863, by Henry, Lord Bishop of Exeter. To which is added, a Sermon preached by him in the Cathedral Church of Exeter, on Whitsunday, 1863. Compiled and Published, by permission, by Rev. Ch. Ch. Bartholomew, Vicar of Cornwood, and Rev. Reginald Henry Barnes, Vicar of Mary Church, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter. (Murray.)

ANXIOUS for the preservation, in a permanent form, of certain brief addresses made in the month of May last by the aged Bishop of Exeter to assemblies of his clergy in different parts of his diocese—which addresses, from the great age of the Bishop, may, very possibly, be his last, and were, indeed, spoken by himself with this consciousness—the two clerical editors have obtained his permission to publish them in the present pamphlet of forty-eight pages. The addresses, exclusive of the sermon, are seven in number, and vary, in length, from half-a-page to eight pages. They were delivered, respectively, at Totnes, Plymouth, Bodmin, Truro, Liskeard, Barnstaple, and Exeter. They treat of various topics; or, rather, they contain a few straggling and sententious remarks on various topics, intended to be remembered by the clergy of the diocese of Exeter as the last words of their venerable Lord Bishop. There is nothing like reasoning or discussion in them; they are simply a few statements to the effect, "Thus and thus I think on certain points affecting the Church; and, as it may be the last opportunity I shall have of meeting you, I wish to put these few opinions and wishes on record in bidding you farewell." Not a little interest, however, may be felt, even beyond the diocese of Exeter, in these few broken utterances of the old, but still resolute and pugnacious, ecclesiastic, looking round on the Church which he is about to leave, and seeing so much in it that he does not like, and so much that he does not understand or know in the least what to think of. We will extract the passages that seem most characteristic, and string them together with headings:—

Discord in the Church: The Polemical Spirit, and Charity.—I lament to say, as every Christian must lament, there is much of spiritual discord, ay, among the clergy. I grieve for it. I will not ascribe the blame to any unless I do it to all; and, if I do it to all, it is because it is hardly possible for any to be exposed to the danger of spiritual discord—however pure they may think their own intentions, however sound their own attachment to the duties of their high office, however zealous they may be for God's honour—it is hardly possible for any to have mingled in these scenes without having incurred the danger which must attend, and has ever attended, spiritual discord amongst the ministers of Christ. Do not imagine that I am so visionary that I should expect all to have the same views in all parts of Christian truth. It has pleased God that it should be otherwise, and we must accept it as part of that mingled cup that He has given us to drain; but let us all remember rather that this is the trial of our faith, and that we cannot expect to escape from it, because we may otherwise flatter ourselves that

the discord is not our fault, and that it is only our faithfulness that causes others to differ from us. Depend upon it, that difference has left its soil upon all it has touched. But you must not therefore be less zealous in God's cause, but determine, by His grace, to value and assert His truth. It ought to make you more zealous to inform yourselves rightly, and then to think and act obediently to God and charitably to each other. It is difficult for those who are conscious that they are pursuing the straight line of duty, according to the doctrines of their Church, to think that those who, they may be of opinion, are going widely apart from its duties—it is undoubtedly difficult for them to think without censure of those they consider their erring brethren. Let them, however, consider them as brethren, and then let them pray to God to enlighten the minds, whether of themselves or their brethren, to see His truth, and above all to see the beauty and holiness of the exercise of charity. I am not ignorant that during my long life I have been very much exposed to that very state of feeling which I earnestly hope you may pass by without sin. That I have been exposed to it and passed through it without in some respects a diminution of charity I dare not say; I doubt not that I have suffered, and I doubt not that I have sinned, if with any vehemence or without knowledge I have fought, or unwisely acted towards my fellow-ministers in Christ. I trust in God that He has made me see how much better charity is than all else, and that He has made me to be more earnest in believing this than in remembering any instance of my life in which I may have fancied at the time that any one had triumphed; and that He has led me to believe and see that that triumph—if there has ever been a triumph—has been the defeat of him that fancied he had so triumphed.

Bishop Colenso and his Book.—From a very considerable body of you I have received an address upon a matter of deep regret to the Church, and affliction to all of us. I mean that which is said to have been the unhappy work put forth by a bishop of our Church. I say it is said to have been so put forth, because I, in my old age, have not read the book which has occasioned so much alarm. I, therefore, cannot speak of the real contents of the book; but I conclude that deep, indeed, has been the mischief which has stirred the very bottom of the heart of the Church. Still, I may venture to say that I do not altogether partake of the alarm which has been expressed. It has happened, it would seem, that a work has been put forth by a bishop of our Church which has occasioned astonishment and consternation. Be it so. It is not, unhappily, the first time that a bishop even of our Church has put forth things painful to the flock of Christ. Not very long ago—I mean in the course of the last century, which, in the history of the Church, is not very long ago—a bishop of Ireland put forth a work distinctly denying the Atonement of our blessed Lord. What happened? Great, undoubtedly, was the scandal he gave, and the necessary steps were taken to do justice to the Church, and to expel from its bosom so dangerous a minister. That unhappy man, when he found that he was likely to be expelled ignominiously from the Church by regular process of the church law, fell sick and died.

Bishop Colenso and Convocation.—I have had no communication with any one of them [the Upper House of Convocation]. But I rejoice in one thing,—I am perfectly sure that they must have ascertained, before they encouraged these discussions in the Lower House, and before they entertained the subject in their own, that they had a legal right to deal with it. I conclude that they must have had, in the list of matters commended to them by the Crown, the examination of books, and especially, perhaps, of Bishop Colenso's book, mentioned as one of the matters that their licence enabled them and empowered them to deal with. I give them credit for that; for I am sure they are not rash men. They are sober, discreet, as well as learned and able men; and they would not have rushed into such a danger of violating an Act of Parliament—the Act which relates to the supremacy of the Crown in these matters—without great caution, and without being sure that they were right. Now we know this is not the first occasion on which Convocation has dealt with heretical books, so called. But I see that on those occasions the wise men—our predecessors—who had to deal with them, took special care not to proceed without the licence of the Crown. I hold in my hand an answer of the Archbishops and Bishops in the year 1702, when the Lower House of Convocation called upon them to deal

with the book of Toland, in which they said, "We do not find how, without the licence from the King, which we have not yet received, we can have sufficient authority. We know not how, without that licence, we can have sufficient authority to censure judicially any such works; but, on the contrary, we are advised that, by so doing, both Houses of Convocation may incur the penalties of the statute 25th Henry VIII." That was not the only occasion on which books were judged of in Convocation. There was a still more remarkable case when the Crown itself had specially entrusted to Convocation the care and the duty of inquiring into the books which at that time harassed the peace of the Church by the encouragement of infidelity and of rash and profane reasoning, especially on the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. On that occasion the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty was addressed in reference to Whiston and his book; it was said to Her Majesty that, "Whereas we take ourselves to be both bound in duty to God and to His holy truth, and in obedience to your Majesty's wise intentions signified in your Grace's licence, to repress the said blasphemy; and being also obliged in vindication of our firm adherence to the true faith"—therefore they proceeded. But they had doubts how they were to proceed; and they ventured to pray Her Majesty, who had put this matter before them as one they were to consider—they prayed Her Majesty to refer the case of the power of Convocation in such instances to her judges. Her Majesty received that address most graciously; and, after having received the opinion of those judges, spoke to them in these words:—"We are pleased to find that, according to the opinion of eight of our twelve judges and of our Attorney and Solicitor-General, as the law now stands, jurisdiction in matters of heresy, and the conduct of heretics, is proper to be exercised in Convocation, and we cannot doubt but that Convocation will now be satisfied they may employ the powers which belong to them in restraining the impious attempts lately made to subvert the foundation of the Christian faith, which was one of the chief ends we proposed to ourselves in assembling them, as appears in the whole tenor of our letter of December 12th, and from the first head of business which in two subsequent letters we recommended to their consideration." We cannot doubt that so plain a precedent as this before them, containing directions for the conduct of Convocation to enable them to deal with these matters, was observed. We cannot doubt, therefore, that the Crown has been pleased to issue a direction to Convocation to deal with these most serious and solemn matters. It was a subject fully adapted to the Royal consideration in such a case—of her who is the defender of our faith, to give that power which she doubtless did give to Convocation to act. This being so, I rejoice in the prospect that the action will be such as will more than satisfy the Church, which is so ably represented in Convocation, and will give increased firmness and strength in holding her truths. Therefore, I rejoice to find that Convocation has undertaken the question. And yet the question in the present instance is involved in some peculiar difficulties, arising, not from the position of Bishop Colenso as a Bishop, but from the fact of his being a Bishop in a part of the Church, which, whether it be within the patriarchate of the Archbishop of Canterbury or not, I know not. What may be the effect of the proceeding in relation to his own Metropolitan, the Bishop of Cape Town, and from him whether an appeal is possible to the Archbishop of Canterbury or not, as I am told, has been a matter of question. These matters, however, must certainly have been settled on the knowledge and authority of the Crown lawyers before Convocation would have dealt with them. Their having dealt with them is assurance to us that they have been advised well that they may so deal with them; and I am thankful for it.

The Revised Educational Code.—There is another matter upon which I would speak to you, and that is the recent change which has taken place with respect to the Government support of our schools. In some respects you are probably disappointed by the change; but in other respects I am in hopes you will have reason to rejoice. For, if I am not mistaken—and I speak with great hesitation, for I am not able to follow these things up now closely and accurately—the change of system will, I hope and trust, under God's mercy, not lessen but increase the care taken of the parochial schools. But they need one great support—a diligent, faithful, and able inspection.

Education of the Poor.—I am aware, and it is a most gratifying fact to know, that the Mayor of Devonport has thought it necessary to announce

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to the world his experience of the blessedness of education in assisting to subdue the vice of this enormous mass of population. I remember the time when the truth that education and instruction was to be the means, by God's blessing, of bringing men to Him, was, if not denied, at least treated most coldly; when we were told, "What is the effect of education upon the poor? It only makes them too proud for their position." But now, my friends, thank God, that miserable sophism has been forgotten, and among you I rejoice to think much has been done practically to contradict it; and much has also been done by God's mercy to show how false such a statement is by the improved character of the lower order of the people of this district.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.—That there should be these unholy, these incestuous, these fearful unions—marriages they never can be—is most painful to contemplate. Often, I believe, there is an attempt at marriage; the forms are gone through; and the unhappy subjects, swearing falsely, to obtain a licence it may be, add the guilt of perjury to that of incest. In other cases, when they are not so abandoned as to call upon God to witness the falsehood of what they are saying, they marry by banns, and go to a distance not to be discovered; but they too are most fearfully guilty. I am sure it is unnecessary for me to instruct you in your duty of calling upon these persons to remember their guilt while it is yet time. It is an inferior consideration; but it is a consideration which, it may be, will work more with such persons than the graver consideration of the sinfulness of it—and that is, that, often in this world even, the sin carries with it a fearful punishment. Marriage it cannot be; it is concubinage under false pretences; and every curse that can, will fall upon a union which, under other circumstances, it is the merciful purpose of God to bless with His peculiar benediction, enabling those who undertake it to pass their lives together in mutual consolation, mutual edification, and with the consciousness that God has blessed the union. But, instead of this being the case, these unhappy creatures, defying God, call upon Him—if not in words, yet in deeds—to visit their fearful sin upon them, and witness their fearful hypocrisy, for it is hypocrisy, inasmuch as there is always falsehood connected with it. Do not think I speak too strongly. I have often witnessed the miserable sophistry attempted to be palmed on the legislature in favour of these unions. I have often heard these unions supported by men whom I respect on many accounts—men whom I do not venture to say are forgetful of God, but who, when they oppose God and God's ordinances, do it in ignorance; and let us hope that God will forgive them because it is in ignorance, and they know not what they do. If they do know, be their station what it may, be they seated in the highest posts of honour in this country, they will know that they are defying God, and speaking against His law, and endeavouring to pervert the people to disobedience of that law. I hope that many among them will come to better thoughts upon this subject, and will be brought to lament the share they have had in the delusion which has been too widely spread.

Marrying at Registrars' Offices.—I am told there has been of late a very great increase of marriages in the registrars' offices. This is really a very serious question—serious that marriage, that sacred institution, should be entered into without that blessing which God has been pleased to join to that holy estate, which He has pronounced upon it, and which the Church has been careful to secure in its precious service of holy matrimony. Now, it is very true that, in consideration of those who have (it may be, some of them conscientious) scruples on this subject—at any rate alleged conscientious reasons—our legislature wisely consents to give the benefit of the scruple to those who so regard it. But I am sorry to say that it proves a curse to the greater part of them, as it must be when they make that holy union which is the foundation of all Christian charity, and that blessed state which is the symbol and the image of God the Son's union with our nature, merely an earthly and worldly contract to be dealt with with less formality than almost any other contract on earth. That appears to be the claim of the consciences of some people; but God forbid that it should be with all. Let me implore you to put before those in your various parishes a lively view of the loss—the loss of blessing—which they inflict upon themselves by going to such places for the purpose of entering the holy estate of matrimony. The women, at least, in your parishes will be thankful to have those they are about to wed reminded what matrimony is and ought to

be, and what the blessings of the Church and the promises of God upon it are. The women, if their minds are properly drawn to this subject, will insist, as a condition of their consent to wedlock, that the blessing of God should be prayed for and pronounced upon their union by His appointed ministers.

In all this we see the resolute ecclesiastic of the old type, strong in certain narrow, ossified modes of thought, and ready as ever to excommunicate gainsayers. There is, indeed, in the first passage quoted, and in one or two of the others, a certain touching mellowness; and throughout the addresses there is a far more than official earnestness on certain heads—especially when the Bishop conjures his clergy, as he does in almost every address, to see to the teaching of the Prayer-Book in their schools, and announces to them that he has made a provision for instituting prizes, after his death, for furthering this object. But in the rest of the passages we see the scholastic dogmatist, whose only attitude to opinions around him with which he disagrees, by whomsoever held, and though they may be as conscientious and as anxiously-reasoned as his own, is that of denunciation and even of threat. It is curious that, in the only portion of the present pamphlet in which there is anything like theological discussion—the sermon at the end—the reasoning is of a semi-mystical kind which takes no hold of the mind, and which would not bite, as argument, on any ordinary subject.

INDIAN SANITARIA.

Reports on Mountain and Marine Sanitaria: Medical and Statistical Observations on Civil Stations and Military Cantonments, Jails, Dispensaries, Regiments, Barracks, &c., within the Presidency of Madras, the Straits of Malacca, the Andaman Islands, and British Burmah. From January 1858 to January 1862. By Inspector-General of Hospitals Duncan Macpherson, M.D., Honorary Physician to the Queen. (Madras. 1862. Published by authority.)

AT first sight the subject of East Indian Sanitaria may appear to be one of purely local interest, for which the general public, already overburdened with home matters, can have no special sympathy. Yet, so intimate are our connexions with the Indian Empire, so intricate the ramifications which our occupation of that country has created, that the good or ill fortune of India is as acutely felt in England as it is amongst the people whom it more immediately affects. The health of our countrymen in the East, apart from all purely humane considerations, is a matter of deep concern. Regarding it even from the most selfish point of view, treating it merely as a question of our pockets, we must remember that every private soldier whom we despatch from our shores to India costs us £100 before he can be landed at his destination, and that we lose annually sixty men out of every 1000 sent—which, as there are 80,000 European troops, represents an annual loss of £480,000. Add to this also the large proportion of deaths in the civil service, and the cost it entails in filling up the vacancies, and then, calculating the enormous yearly outlay dependent on the health of our countrymen in India, ask yourself whether you have direct interest or not in any measures which may tend to improve this state of things. Dr. Macpherson, the Inspector-General of Indian Hospitals, has come before the public with a plan for the amelioration of an evil which, besides its expense, carries sorrow and dismay into many a happy home, both high and low. He has been employed for more than four years in traversing the country in every direction, travelling 12,356 miles by land, and 11,563 by sea, and collecting all statistical information that has a direct bearing upon the health of Europeans in India. The whole embodied in an official report has just been published by order of the Madras government.

Dr. Macpherson, whilst admitting the fearful annual loss of European life, is fully

persuaded, we are glad to find, that, by adopting the most simple and inexpensive precautions, the evil may be considerably diminished. There are, it is true, grave political reasons for keeping a considerable body of troops in the thickly populated plains, the centres of occasional discontent and rebellion; but there are no reasons why more military should be retained in these low, fever-breeding districts than are absolutely necessary to insure their tranquillity and order. Why could not the superfluous troops be kept in the highlands, in a fine healthy and bracing climate, congenial to their constitution and previous habits, until their services are required in the lowlands? Our system hitherto has been to send the recruits newly arrived from England to the plains, keep them there until they are altogether out of health, and incurable in so hot a climate, and, when they have arrived at this state of bodily prostration, to despatch them to the mountain sanatoria. Dr. Macpherson rebels, and we trust with success, against so injudicious a system; he advocates that all new arrivals should first be garrisoned in the healthy hill-districts, and only be removed to the hot plains after they have become somewhat accustomed to the great change of climate they have undergone. The Madras Presidency would seem eminently suited for a great dépôt for such recruits. It is singularly favoured.

Majestic mountains, nowhere in the world surpassed in beauty, possessing table-land to a large extent, varying from 3000 to 8000 feet above the sea, with an abundant supply of good water, and a climate surpassing in salubrity any in the globe, stand up in the midst of our vast plains. . . . The sick soldier, in the one case, conveyed by sea from Calcutta to Madras, and in the other from Bombay to Bepoor, having already received benefits from the voyage, may be transported, without fatigue or delay, to the magnificent climate on the summits of the Neilgherries, where there is everything to exhilarate the mind, and thus favourably affect the constitution of the invalid.

Nor can these mountains be objected to on account of their distance.

Now that the railway is constructed to the base of these mountains, a most desirable system of exchanges of troops may be conducted with ease at all seasons from the Presidency to Mullapoorum, distant 180 miles from Madras and eight from the foot of the hills; here the ascent to the summit is easy; and, as Government has sanctioned the construction of a good road from the plains, this delightful locality will shortly be within nine hours of Madras. Accommodation should be provided here for worn-out and time-expired men, and for the young soldier just landed from England. The arrangement which obtains at present, is to transport the recruit on his arrival, and the invalid whose constitution has been shattered on the plains, or from wounds and long service, to Poonamallee or to Arcot, there to remain until finally disposed of. Hereafter the recruit may land from the ship in the afternoon opposite the railway station, and breakfast on the hills the following morning.

Many, or rather most, of the Indian cantonments have been established in localities the permanent sanitary condition of which is most prejudicial to European life, the sites having been selected because the original camp happened to be pitched there—the tents being gradually replaced by wooden huts, and ultimately by buildings of more solid structure. Many of them have become places of large dimensions; and it is almost hopeless to wish that they may be abandoned for new and more salubrious ones. But, in the establishment of any new cantonments or soldiers' quarters, the voice of the sanitary officer should be distinctly heard; and, whenever no solid, political, or strategical reasons can be given to the contrary, healthy localities in the hills, selected by medical men, should receive the preference. Barrack-life in the best of places is but a dull affair; but the fearful monotony which the European soldier has to endure in the hot plains of India is something awful, fully accounting for, if it does not justify, the aggravated forms in which vice flourishes. When not on duty,

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the poor fellow has nothing to occupy his mind or to amuse himself: the greater part of the day, tormented by excessive heat and mosquitoes, he spends in his room, smoking or sleeping, and varying the scene by visits to the canteen or the lowest dens of vice. The climate, against which only the most strong-minded can make any proper stand, by accustoming themselves not to give way to it, entirely prostrates the energies of the great mass of our troops; and, what with the effect of this, what with strong and easily-obtainable drinks, and the like, no wonder our troops are decimated. With a change of residence to the hills, and a bracing air, all the languor would be dispelled. The men could be usefully employed in making their own clothes, in farming and gardening, as indeed they already are to a great extent in some regiments.

The men of Her Majesty's 68th Regiment have not acquired the usual indolent habits of India, but spend much of their leisure time in the cantonment-garden. Soldiers' gardens are now of such deep interest to all that a few particulars relating to that at this place may be acceptable. The Rangoon cantonment-gardens were originally instituted by the late Marquis of Dalhousie. After several failures, Major Harris, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, at the request of Brigadier Russell, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, took them under his management. . . . In 1858-59 only twenty men cultivated ground, and sold to the Commissariat for issue to the troops 2861 lbs. In the following year fifty men took plots of ground, and sold for the troops 12,896 lbs., and in 1861 120 men had become cultivators, and sold 14,671 lbs. To Major Harris, therefore, is chiefly due the credit of all the arrangements and progress of this garden. Besides working in the garden the men engage much at their different trades, both regimentally and for officers of the cantonment. I have not seen anywhere a regiment wherein the means of recreation and rational engagements are better provided. Everything shows that the officers identify themselves in every possible way with the men, encouraging and taking part with them in their amusements and games. The reading-room, coffee-room, and school-room are well attended. It is quite a pleasure to see how each is engaged in his own pursuit; and doubtless to all this rational employment, and satisfactory internal discipline, may in part be attributed the happy state of health which the regiment has enjoyed.

I have said that the coffee-room in Her Majesty's 68th Regiment is much resorted to. Here, besides coffee, sardines, tins of biscuit, and other articles are retailed at a moderate rate; and a room adjoining, fitted up with seats and benches, is provided with a draught-board and other means of recreation for the men. There are many who advocate the breaking up of the canteen system in regiments. I cannot concur with them. I believe that a moderate quantity of stimulants to the European is as conducive to health to the robust as it is to the sick and convalescent, and that the former, if deprived of the means at hand of procuring what nature or want of self-control prompts him to partake of innocuously, will resort to localities where compounds deleterious to his constitution are found.

Dr. Macpherson fully enters into several other causes of disease and mortality amongst our Indian soldiers—amongst them the insufficiency of medical accommodation and means on board of transport vessels—and suggests plain and practical remedies. Several of them, unfortunately, do not admit of popular treatment, though we fully acknowledge their importance, especially as the recent investigations of our hospitals tend to show that returned Indian invalids are introducing certain aggravated forms of disease amongst our home population.

Another subject upon which our author incidentally touches is that of the transportation of convicts. He has addressed, it would seem, communications to some of our leading papers on this question, without, however, having the satisfaction of seeing them published—transportation not being at the time advocated by our contemporaries. He believes that the Andaman islands, which he visited in search of a marine sanitarium—another

urgent necessity of India—would be eminently suited, not only for the reception of Indian malefactors, as they already are, but also for European. He gives the following details of the discipline observed in these islands:—

When a batch of convicts arrive at the colony, quarters are assigned to them; their fetters are knocked off; they are told off into sections of twenty-five men under gangs-men; and they are immediately set to task-work, for which they are paid at the daily rate of one anna and nine pice; with this they purchase their food from the ticket-of-leave bunniah, who have established themselves on the different settlements, and who procure their supplies from the imported Government stores, and from the produce of the experimental farms. About 1900 rupees were realised from the latter source last year. There are now 284 ticket-of-leave men, nearly all of whom are self-supporting, earning their livelihood as bunniahs, washermen, coolies, bakers, tailors, shoemakers, barbers, shopmen, potters, fishermen, charcoal-dealers, dyers, bamboo-men, fowl-breeders, grain-grinders, carpenters, bricklayers, &c., &c. Generally speaking, convicts at work look stout and healthy; they merely wear a small ring round their ankle. In the early days of the settlements they worked in heavy irons, and were always trying to escape; now the old hands never run away; and those who do so are invariably fresh importations. Pleased with the freedom allowed them, escapes continued amongst new comers; but they generally soon returned, driven in by hunger or fever, or torture from insects, or perhaps by the savage aborigines, who, annoyed at finding them without their heavy irons, conduct them close to the settlement, good-humouredly explaining to them that they desire their return with their irons on. Major Haughton has now introduced an iron collar, which he puts on all threatening or attempting to abscond, and which the savages would be unable to remove without first taking the wearer's head off. The use of this collar is explained to all new comers with good results.

We are glad to hear that Dr. Macpherson is going to embody the results of his valuable observations and patient researches in a more popular form, and trust that, in any commission which may be formed for carrying out the sanitary reforms suggested in this report, the voice of its author will be allowed to exercise its due and legitimate influence.

SCHOOL-BOOKS AND TEXT-BOOKS.

ARTICLE IV.:

LATIN AND GREEK GRAMMARS, EXERCISE-BOOKS, &c.

- The Eton Latin Grammar.* A New Edition. By C. D. Yonge. (Eton: E. P. Williams.)
- King Edward VI.'s Latin Grammar.* Thirteenth Edition. (Murray.)
- New Eton Latin Grammar.* By Rev. C. Moody. Seventeenth Edition. (Longman.)
- Elementary Latin Grammar.* By Rev. Dr. Kennedy. (Longman.)
- Short Latin Grammar, on the System of Crude Forms.* By Prof. T. H. Key. (Bell and Daldy.)
- Complete Latin Grammar.* By Rev. Dr. Donaldson. (John W. Parker.)
- Help to Latin Grammar.* By Josiah Wright. (Macmillan & Co.)
- Latin Grammar for Elementary Classes.* By D'Arcy W. Thompson. (Constable.)
- Chambers's Latin Grammar.* By Dr. L. Schmitz. (Chambers.)
- Cassell's Grammar of the Latin Language.* By Professors Andrews and Stoddart. (Cassell.)
- Practical Grammar of the Latin Tongue, adapted for Self-Instruction.* By T. Goodwin. (Weale.)
- New Latin Grammar.* By M. D. Kavanagh. (Dolman.)
- Elementary Latin Grammar,* by H. J. Roby (Macmillan); by Rev. E. Miller (Longman.)
- Students' Latin Grammar.* By Dr. W. Smith and T. D. Hall. (Murray.)
- Principia Latina.* By Dr. W. Smith. (Murray.)
- Henry's First Latin Book.* By Rev. T. Kerchever Arnold. (Rivington.)
- Latin Made Easy.* By Rev. Dr. Beard. (Simpkin.)
- Latin Delectus,* by Rev. H. C. Adams (Nutt); by T. W. C. Edwards (Simpkin); by Valpy and Rev. J. T. White (Longman.)

Tirocinium, or Elementary Latin Reading-Book. By Rev. Dr. Kennedy. (Longman.)

Easy Latin Exercises for Beginners. By Rev. T. Leary. (Mozley.)

Latin Prose Exercises. By Rev. W. W. Bradley. (Longman.)

Practical Introduction to Latin Prose Composition; and others. By Rev. T. Kerchever Arnold. (Rivington.)

Ellis's English Exercises, Translated from Cicero, to be Re-translated. (Simpkin.)

Latin Prose Exercises. By Rev. H. M. Wilkins. (Longman.)

Bland's Latin Hexameters and Pentameters. By Rev. Dr. Rowden. (Simpkin.)

Ductor in Elegias. By C. A. Johns. (Longman.)

Vocabulary to Bland. By a Harrow Tutor. (Simpkin.)

Hodgson's Mythology for Latin Versification. Edited by F. C. Hodgson. (Macmillan.)

Eton Greek Grammar. (Eton: E. P. Williams.)

The New Eton Greek Grammar. By Rev. C. Moody. (Longman.)

Matthiæ's Greek Grammar Abridged. By Bishop Blomfield. Revised by T. H. Edwards. (Murray.)

Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta. By Bishop Wordsworth. (Oxford University Press.)

Complete Greek Grammar. First Edition. By Rev. Dr. Donaldson. (John W. Parker.)

Græcæ Grammaticæ Institutio Prima. By Rev. Dr. Kennedy. (Longman.)

Elementary Greek Grammar, by Rev. T. K. Arnold (Rivington); by Dr. L. Schmitz (Black.)

Greek Grammar for the Use of Schools, &c. By Prof. W. D. Geddes. (Edinburgh: J. Gordon.)

Greek Syntax, with a Rationale of the Constructions. By J. Clyde. (Edinburgh: J. Gordon.)

Principia Græca. By H. E. Hutton. (Murray.)

Valpy's Greek Delectus. Edited by Rev. J. T. White. (Longman.)

Greek Delectus. By Rev. H. C. Adams. (Nutt.)

Progressive Greek Delectus. By Rev. H. M. Wilkins. (Longman.)

Practical Introduction to Greek Prose Composition. By Rev. T. K. Arnold. (Rivington.) &c., &c.

IT is a common thing to find practices or institutions which have been fostered, or even formally established, for one purpose converted afterwards to a very different one. It is still more common to find what may be called the accidental outgrowths of history maintained, encouraged, and defended upon deliberate conviction of their usefulness. The adaptation is so gradual that those concerned are often quite unaware of any change having taken place; and the wisdom of our forefathers is fondly revered, and their supposed convictions tenderly respected, when in reality they had little choice in the matter, or even were unconscious of having made any decision at all. If they used any arguments, the arguments are afterwards quoted and applied to the support of far wider propositions: what they urged for a practical behoof is treated as the ground of an intellectual theory. When Latin and Greek were, at the revival of learning, made the staple subjects of education, they were simply the only known languages which had been thoroughly cultivated—we might almost say cultivated at all—and they were the key to the only literature of any variety or acknowledged interest and power. More than that—Latin was the chief language of intercourse with foreigners, of state documents, of civil law, of at least the higher religious instruction; and, at once as cause and effect of this, a knowledge of it constituted intellectual education. Greek, besides its fame, had the perpetual and incommunicable prerogative of being the original language of the Christian title-deeds. Circumstances are changed now; there are many literatures at least equal to either; there are many languages at least equal to either in expressing the feelings, thoughts, and facts of life in the nineteenth century; there is no comparison possible between the knowledge embodied in many modern languages, and the thin dry-sticks of ancient science; and, moreover, the substance of all contained in Greek and Latin writers is accessible in each man's own tongue. Latin is not now

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used for state-documents, except, curiously enough, in the one important European population whose own language has no affinity with it—the Hungarian. It is not used, except occasionally, as means of intercourse with foreigners; and, though still either Greek or Latin is the language of the public prayers and religious formulas of a large portion of Europeans, neither is the ordinary language of religious instruction. Further, it may be said that a great part of Greek and Latin authors is only valuable because it is ancient; most important, doubtless, for the history of our race, and for all the higher scientific, historic, and philosophic education, but not, except very remotely, useful for the purposes of modern peoples. Yet, for all that, Latin and Greek, one or both, retain their ground as the basis of all education above that of the primary schools; and helps for the attainment of them pour forth more numerous now, when in company with countless other full streams of book-knowledge, than when these other streams had hardly bubbled on the surface. What our ancestors took from necessity we retain from habit; and we justify our retention, as if it were the result of an unbiassed and deliberate choice.

This accidental out-growth of history we treat in a way very characteristic of human nature. Beasts take things or reject them according to their necessary appetites, use them for the necessary purpose, and drop them when the purpose is served. The marks of intellect are, at least to our eyes, more clear, when a temporary attachment is formed to the object of a gambol, and the bone is retained and tossed for pleasure which was taken for food. And even then we call it an effect of *animal* spirits. But man, throughout all his occupations, perpetually forgets or consciously ignores the limits of their immediate purpose. He comes to his work with his whole nature, fondly clothes his instruments with a worth of their own, views their least belongings with the passion of a lover, and spends the religious enthusiasm of a life in the service of his gods—be they blocks of stone, the tutelary deities of a place, or powers of national good and evil. Latin and Greek are acquired as the instrument of communication, or the ore of intellectual treasures; and forthwith the instrument is analysed with interest, the ore is collected though there be scarcely a possibility of treasure being found in it—nay, itself is pronounced more marvellous than its product; and we shape it fantastically, or label its infinite forms, establish a theory for its classification, give prizes according to technical canons of excellence, or even measure excellence merely by rarity. We study Latin and Greek in school, at college, or as the subject of a life's exertions, often without a thought of the real value of our end or the most direct means to it. We endeavour to acquire a perfect mastery of the instrument for any or all uses, without weighing the probabilities of our having occasion for more than one, or for any. But there are signs that this question will be oftener put, and more persistently pressed than it has been hitherto. At present the test of usefulness is applied mainly to certain parts of the study.

Grammars, exercise-books, &c., may have four objects: speaking the language, writing it, reading it, and analysing it. Speaking Greek has never, we imagine, in places of modern education outside of Greece, been more than the casual fancy of individuals. Speaking Latin was at one time universal at school and college. It is not twenty years since college statutes prohibited all the members of the college from speaking any other language than Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, except on feasts, or by express permission, or to ignorant non-collegians. But the practice had died out long before; and now we hear but a few faint echoes of it in the carefully learnt orations of a few officials on infrequent university occasions. Extemporaneous Latin eloquence, though some could utter it, at any rate with a little practice, is, as a fact,

very rarely if ever heard. Latin dinner-table conversation would puzzle the best. Even classical quotations are no longer the fashion.

Writing Latin is becoming continually less practised. Even in the last few years a change has taken place. Original Latin prose is not unfrequently pushed aside in favour of translation into Latin; and, if we may judge from examination papers, the pieces set for translation into Latin are much shorter now than they used to be. Scholars rarely use it in correspondence; editions of classical authors, unless purely critical, receive German, or French, or English notes and introductions oftener than Latin. Histories, dictionaries, treatises on antiquities, grammars, &c., are still more frequently written in the vernacular language. Latin verse, too, is viewed with less favour, and receives less attention, at modern schools than in some of the older foundations; and original Latin verse less than translations. Writing Greek is even less practised. Greek verses, excepting tragic iambics, are rare in either school or college courses. But helps for writing, as well as for reading, both languages are plentiful enough; and grammars are usually drawn up with both objects in view.

The analysis of the language, on the other hand, is happily becoming more frequent, wherever the study of either is carried beyond the elements. Both etymology and syntax are receiving a more scientific development; and school-books gradually feel the sweep of the current. But here, as is natural, we have infinite diversities. The old Eton books, of which Lilly and Erasmus laid the foundation, give us the one limit very decisively—the briefest statement of positive facts, both in etymology and syntax, memorial verses for genders and the formation of perfects and supines, artificial rules without explanation, almost everything adapted for learning by heart, and expressed in Latin, sometimes of a very questionable purity. This old system—nay, the very matter of the Eton grammars—has been reproduced, readjusted, abridged, enlarged, altered, purged, put into English, supplemented, tabulated, turned into exercises, the verse put into prose, the prose into verse, in order to suit the supposed exigencies of students, or the ascertained fancies of teachers. Then we have fuller expositions substituted for brief rules; books to read and refer to instead of books to recite; new nomenclatures proposed for cases, tenses, moods, constructions; the hard matter broken into sops to be taken gradually, or made into an interesting conversation.

In others the analysis of language asserts a claim to attention; a distinction is drawn more or less strongly between the stem or root or crude form, and words as we use them; the declensions are re-arranged or treated according to the powers and affinities of the sounds; some, as Donaldson's Greek Grammar (first edition was for schools), carry this still further, and treat of the meaning of certain simple original syllables. Verbs are subjected to fresh and elaborate classification, sometimes their whole history being given, sometimes only the phenomena at a particular period of the language. In syntax we have not unfrequently, in more recent grammars, an analysis of the sentence similar to Becker's, added to an Eton substructure, as in Dr. Kennedy's books, or Mr. Miller's recently published Latin Grammar; occasionally illustrations from other ancient or from modern languages: or, again, we have the Eton method inverted, and, instead of the rules of construction being sought in the meaning of verbs and adjectives, they are considered dependent on the nature of the particular case or mood: and, where the grammar is not intended to be learnt by heart, we have fuller discussion of the *rationale* of the construction, as in Mr. Clyde's book—one, by the way, not as well known in England as it deserves to be.

Exercise-books are of every sort and kind: for Latin prose, for Greek prose, for Latin elegiacs, hexameters, lyrics, Greek iambics, exercises upon the declensions, conjugations,

parts of speech, constructions, prosody—keeping to the simplest forms, or extended to idioms; with dictionaries added or omitted, or distributed in small portions with each exercise; with all the Latin or Greek words supplied, or only the hard ones, or all not previously given; consisting of a few words, or longer sentences, or ordinary English or Latin or Greek passages; confined (in Latin) to Ciceronian expression, or to the Augustan age, or to what the author considers good Latin generally. But, as this variety of exercise-books is generally adapted, more or less, to particular grammars, these last are the real exponents of change, and the scientific analysis hardly interferes with exercise-books, except in suggesting the order of the matter.

Reading-books, again, offer infinite variety, from a graduated delectus to selections with full notes and a special lexicon, and from these to editions of larger or smaller portions of authors. And the notes are sometimes the barest and most artificial helps, sometimes careful illustrations of the real nature of grammatical usages made as simple as can be. Of the latter, Mr. Wright's "Seven Kings of Rome" may be taken as an instance.

Out of so great an abundance of works, very many of which may be inspected at the South Kensington Museum, and a few of which only are included in our list, teachers ought to have no difficulty in finding such as suit their methods of teaching. For teaching admits of many methods, all tending to the same result; and the precise book used is more a matter of convenience than of real importance, if the teacher be a person of good sense, knowing his subject, and if nothing more is sought than the power of reading and writing Latin and Greek with average correctness, facility and elegance. But these "ifs" are important. We fear in many cases the teacher is not strong enough to correct his book, though he may lightly disregard it; and thus mistakes in a book, which are not absent in the best, and not unfrequent in the worst, receive a kind of traditional consecration. And, if some comprehension of the language be aimed at, or if Greek and Latin are to be the means of some real mental training, not merely matters on which to exercise a manipulative or imitative skill, it is very objectionable to put into the hands of boys, as the pabulum of their daily life, books which are written on hopelessly wrong methods, or present an ill-digested mass of facts and fictions. And yet the grammar used in a school is often so imbedded in the thoughts and habits of both pupils and teachers, so encrusted with exercise-books and reading-books and MSS. supplements, that it is a matter of serious difficulty to change it. We confess to a conviction that the Eton Grammar and many of its offspring, especially King Edward VI.'s Grammar, owe their continued existence in a great degree to this, though, by their charters, some schools have no choice. The brevity and neatness of Latin rules is, undoubtedly, not without its influence, though even Latin rules, we believe, owe more to time and authority than to their own merits. For this queer grammatical Latin, which boys of eight or nine years old are plunged into in order to learn what must always be difficult at first, surely adds much to a boy's perplexities, and teaches him but little. The time spent in learning the Latin rule by heart, then learning its English translation, then, among the mists left by the process, attaching a practical notion to the crabbed result, would be more usefully employed in getting the meaning, or, if it be preferred, in learning the words, of an English rule, and would often leave time to spare. And the putting the whole of a grammar, intended for boys of perhaps ten or eleven years old, into Latin, like Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, is so strange (we had almost said so foolish) an act that we can only explain its being approved by sensible men by referring to the force of a tradition. Would any one who had learnt Sanskrit for a year, and was going to learn

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Persian, think it advisable to get a Persian grammar written in Sanskrit? Luckily this rock in a boy's path may be turned as well as surmounted. The truth is, boys often omit all but the paradigms; and we know from experience that no more is necessary in a book. Constant parsing, and an occasional explanation, will do what is needed besides.

So, for boys learning Latin, the first book should contain little beyond the paradigms of declension, &c., and ten or twelve leading rules of syntax. A graduated delectus and exercise-book should quickly follow. Or the three may be taken together, as in Dr. Smith's "Principia Latina," part 1. Then a rather fuller accidence—still confined to the principal writers and not uncommon words, with a syntax which keeps clear of merely poetic usages and special idioms, or lays little stress on them, and is short enough to be learnt as a whole—with books like Bradley and Wilkins's Prose Exercises—will carry a boy on under competent teachers till he can use fuller treatises without bewilderment. But to criticise the different books in detail, or point out prevalent errors, would lengthen an article already long enough. One caution we add, because, in deference to parents' economy, it is often disregarded. A good dictionary is quite indispensable after the delectus is passed. All Enticks, Ainsworths, Dunbars, Donnegans, Schreveliuses, and such like, had far better be burnt. A boy can hardly consult his dictionary too often, and the dictionary must be trustworthy. It will be well if the teacher show him how to use the examples, as well as the English meanings. Liddell and Scott in Greek, and, though not equal to that, Riddle, or Smith, or Andrews—first the smaller, then the larger—are the most useful books a boy can have. English-Latin or English-Greek Lexicons ought, we think, to be short, and of the nature of mere indices to their counterparts. The fuller compilations which are coming from the press now are, at least, bewildering, and almost useless, if not actually prejudicial to boys.

NOTICES.

The Battle Won. An Epic Poem. By A. Carthusian. (Rivingtons. Pp. 416.)—It would have been well if the Carthusian had prefixed to his poem a summary of its contents, by way of arguments of its successive books; for no mortal man will read the poem through. After having read a portion of the beginning, we have had to perform the rest of our critical duty by swooping down upon the rest here and there at intervals. The result is that we have found the work to be a kind of diluted metrical version, in twelve books, of the Old Testament history of the Israelites, from Abraham downwards, connected with the Gospel history, from the Nativity to the Ascension. But why such a metrical dilution of the Biblical narrative, with a few reflections and similes, and tags of common theology interspersed, should be called an Epic, we cannot understand. The author may be a very pious and good man, and he must have gone on versifying industriously, and with pleasure to himself, for many months to produce so big a book; but it is a book which posterity, or, for that matter, contemporaries will very willingly let die. Indeed, as we have said, no one will, or can read it. Hopefully, and without prejudice, you begin thus:—

Thou land of Palestine! what mighty deeds
For sinful man, for the redemption wrought
Of all mankind from Satan's thralling yoke,
By Adam's one transgression bound, have shed
Their sacred lustre o'er thine hallowed soil!
The promised land of Abraham's chosen seed;
Of Abraham's faithfulness the great reward;
Type of the heavenly Canaan, the true rest,
The glorious, rich inheritance reserved
For all the spiritual Israel of God.
Oh! that my muse from inspiration's fount
Might nurture draw; and borne on trembling wings
Far, far above the trivial scenes of time,
To soar might venture, and in thought aspire
To try towards heavenly things a timid flight:
The Gospel's cradle wakes the Christian's love
To tune the lyre, and on its trilling chords
Of heaven's blest offspring, Revelation's light,
The dawn, the spreading twilight, and its growth
To full meridian lustre, by the zeal
Of apostolic lips diffused, to sing.

The faithful Abraham, father of us all,
The friend of God, his country, kindred, home,
And all the ties of fair Chaldea's land—
Of old renowned for astrologic lore—
Now cast aside by him as worthless dross,
Obedient to the heavenly calling left;
And, where he went not knowing, but secure
In blest dependence on eternal truth,
Faith, humble, all-pervading faith alone
His rod and staff, his polar star, and guide,
Into the land of Canaan came.

When you have read about so far, you begin to feel drowsy, and to know that you are out on a vast ocean of common, pious phraseology, rising and falling in wavelets of Miltonic blank verse to a shore which is 416 pages distant. And so, if you are wise, you lose no time in backing and returning to the hither and nearer shore. But if, overtaken by drowsiness, you do unconsciously go on, you half awake from time to time to find yourself floating hereabouts:—

Oh! the perverseness of the natural man!
The promised land before our eyes set forth,
The word of truth and heavenly sustenance
To feed, and guide us thither in our course—
From all our foes an armour of defence—
How fond we linger midst the things of time;
To pluck a floweret, or a gem admire,
Which scattered in the path of life the mind
With meretricious gauds allure, we pause,
The sense to charm, or fascinate the eye,
And towards the land of bondage backward cast
A longing look; we loiter in the race,
The chaplet fading while we rest in sloth;
The crown awarded ere the goal we reach.

Or hereabouts:—

Oh Albion! favoured isle, thrice happy we,
The children of thy sea-girt home, whose lot
Our God in these, the latter days, hath cast;
When, o'er the parching soil as genial rills
Of irrigating water fatness spread,
Glad streams of gospel-truth are, day by day,
Into each ear to hearken willing poured.

This is not very exciting, and consciousness again forsakes you as you rise and fall on the endless waves of blank verse, drifting to the shore which you never reach.

Village Sermons. By A Northamptonshire Rector. With a Preface on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture. (London and Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. Pp. 321.)—In his preface, the Northamptonshire Rector frankly allows that there are "human" as well as "Divine elements in the Sacred Writings." "Holy Scripture," he says "contains the record of God's revelations of Himself to man from the earliest ages. In that record there are, necessarily mixed up with it, many things of a purely earthly and secular character—historical narrative, sometimes of a national and sometimes of a personal nature; allusions to customs and manners of a merely local character; incidental mention of events passing at the time, which have no real or lasting connexion with the one great theme of the Sacred Record, the Knowledge of God. If we bear this in mind, we shall have no difficulty in perceiving what is Divine and what is Human. All in the Bible which relates to Divine truths is of Divine authority. All that has to do with God—His nature and His will—is from God. All that relates to things purely earthly and secular—having no vital bearing upon that One great subject of the Revelation—is from man. It is not on that account to be discarded, much less treated with contempt—for it is the testimony of good and true men." Such is the manner in which the Northamptonshire Rector treats "the inspiration of Holy Scripture." In all that is liberal, catholic, and Christian, the Rector follows worthily in the footsteps of Canon Stanley. Of the Sermons, which are twenty-seven in number, we have read several. They are very simple in their strictures, and direct in their application; but their simplicity is the result of study, and in such quiet harmony with the plain Gospel truths set forth by the preacher, that we feel disposed to regard them as model "Village Sermons." The manner in which the author dedicates the volume to his father is honourable to both.

Henry Morgan; or, the Sower and the Seed. By M. H., Author of "Nothing to Do," "The Red Velvet Bible," &c. (Edinburgh: Johnston, Hunter, & Co.)—THIS is a very religious story, and, but for the literary effort in it, would be little more than an expanded religious tract. Had the author realized for us the portrait of "Duncan Stewart," the highland shepherd, as cleverly as the artist has done on the page facing that of the title, the book would have been a success. If the people for whom such tales are intended are to be reached, writers must indulge less in cant, and more in moving human incident and real human passion. People will not be preached at; and, melancholy though the observation may be, the successful tract or religious story-writer must

either gild his boluses, or adopt the homœopathic practice—so far as the quantity is concerned. From the same publishers we have a new edition of *Hymns for the Use of Sabbath Schools and Bible-Classes*. The collection seems a very fair one; but the compiler might have appended a list of the authors.

The Life of Moses, in a Course of Village Lectures. With a Preface Critical of Bishop Colenso's Work on the Pentateuch. By the Rev. T. Thornton, M.A., Curate of Golborne, Lancashire, and Fellow of the University of Durham. (Rivingtons. Pp. 139.)—We have looked into the seven lectures which compose the greater part of this volume, but find little in them requiring special remark. The preface takes up nearly a fourth of the book; but, though very earnest, has not that sequence or logic which would entitle it to the epithet of "critical." The advertisement, however, which precedes the preface, has a certain character about it which demands our notice. Mr. Thornton thinks that the Colenso controversy ought not to be allowed "to die a natural death." He is for killing it off-hand, and dwells with such gusto on the metaphor that one is almost persuaded to think that it is the Bishop, and not the doctrine, to whom he would administer the terrible *quietus*. "Many and skilful blows, I cannot but think," says he, "have failed in attaining their object, have not been *deadly*, simply because they have not fallen upon a vital part. Would it not be better to probe and search for the vital part, and *then* give the blow?—a lighter blow, it may be, but acquiring a deadly force from its aim. I make the suggestion with all diffidence, and with the profoundest admiration of the critical acumen with which many learned writers have replied to Bishop Colenso, but who, I cannot but think, have erred in allowing *him* to decide for them as to *where* they shall strike him. I do not profess to have given the fatal blow, nor yet to have found the vital part; but I *do* think that I have put my fingers near it once or twice. I shall continue the search." We furnish a key to the peculiar *animus* of this quotation when we tell our readers, on his own authority, that Mr. Thornton is a *young* curate. The italics, in this instance, are our own. We think a more healthy tone would be imparted to his enthusiasm were he to take an occasional glance at the "Village Sermons, by a Northamptonshire Rector." So far as Mr. Thornton's present book goes we cannot see that he has "put his finger near the vital part" even "once," any more than we can see the applicability, much less the good taste, of his metaphor. The course of reading we have prescribed will assist him in many ways.

Messiah: the Hope of Israel and the Desire of All Nations, as set forth in the Sacred Scriptures of the Old Testament. By the Rev. P. E. Gottheil, Caunstatt. Translated by the Rev. John Gill. (Jackson, Walford and Hodden. Pp. 125.)—THIS handsomely got up little volume, which the author "respectfully and affectionately dedicates to his Jewish brethren, in the hope that those of them into whose hands it may fall will give it their kindly and candid perusal," treats of such subjects as "Jehovah and his people Israel," "Jehovah the Covenant God," "The Messiah as Man," "The Shekinah," "The Faith of Abraham," &c. We have not been able to discover anything requiring notice in this collection of little treatises. They are all very serious and very orthodox, and derive certain interest from the fact of their having been written, we presume, by a converted Jew. Wherever the author has occasion to quote Scripture, which is frequently in every page, he gives us the Hebrew text, and now and then in the foot-notes a little Hebrew criticism.

The Spiritual Wants of the Metropolis and its Suburbs. A Letter to the Laity of the Diocese of London. By the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Archibald Campbell, Lord Bishop of London. (Rivingtons, and W. H. Smith and Sons. Pp. 26.)—IN this letter, which will no doubt interest many, the Bishop says that "we need a great addition, both of clerical and lay agency; we need to increase the miserably poor endowments of many of our incumbents; to plant missionary curates amidst our dense populations, supplying them, if possible, at once with suitable residences, from which the influence of a Christian home may radiate through each district; we shall require to build many schoolrooms, chapels, and churches." The Bishop himself heads the list of contributions appended to his letter with the sum of two thousand pounds; and, among many other great names and noble sums, we find the Marquis of Westminster and the Duke of Bedford set down for ten thousand each.

Tales about the Sea, the Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the Missing Ships in the Arctic Regions.

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By Peter Parley. Eighth Edition, entirely re-edited. (Tegg. Pp. 359.)—THE illustrations here are very numerous, the information very sound, and the stories very interesting—just the book for a boy.

Geschichten aus alter Zeit. Von W. H. Riehl. (Stuttgart: Cotta.)—THE old experience that Germany, albeit she cannot produce three- (or nine-) volumed novels fit for human reading, can boast of the most astounding wealth in classical *Novellen* or stories, and that not a year passes without enriching German literature with some of the most brilliant gems of the kind indicated, has proved true anew in this case. With Auerbach, Grimm, Heyse, Höfer, Storm, Meyr, Bodenstedt, and a host of others, Riehl, the celebrated "Culturhistoriker," shines as a story-writer. The *Novellen* before us exhibit, besides the great descriptive talent of the author, also his great powers of observation and analysis, together with a most intimate acquaintance with the whole history of the time and place in which his mostly historical sketches are laid. We hardly know which of the eight tales collected in this volume we like best. The most remarkable and striking is certainly the "Lie of History," in which a thoroughly *blasé* "man of the world," doubting and deriding everything, is brought, by an irredeemable and highly tragical fate, springing out of his own life, to the verge of real and utter despair, and finally to the recognition of truth, both in history and in life. The most humorous of the eight is the "Leibmedicus." We recommend these tales most heartily to all who wish to combine pleasure with (German, *scil.*) instruction.

Die Preussische Expedition nach China, Siam, und Japan in den Jahren 1860, 1861, und 1862. Reisebriefe. By Reinhold Werner. Two Volumes. (Leipzig: Brockhaus.)—THE author of these letters, the commander of the "Elbe," one of the Prussian vessels sent a few years ago to Eastern Asia on a political and trading mission, is an old and expert traveller, who, on his way back, passed the Cape for exactly the sixteenth time. He observes well and writes charmingly—two reasons why his book deserves perusal. The first part, treating of China, contains little that is absolutely new; but the second, "Japan and Siam," teems with most interesting and strikingly-new information, more especially from an ethnographical point of view. The author lived for a considerable time at Jeddo, and used his rare opportunities of studying men, women, and manners extremely well. We heartily recommend his sketches to geographers, as well as to others who take an interest in foreign travels.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

- ALFORD (Henry, D.D.) Sermons on Christian Doctrine, preached in Canterbury Cathedral on the Afternoon of the Sundays in the year 1861–1862. Second Edition. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. xvi–342. *Rivingtons.* 7s. 6d.
- BABES IN THE BASKET (The); or, Daph and her Charge. New Edition. 18mo. *Morgan.* 1s.
- BEATTIE (George) of Montrose, a Poet, a Humourist, and a Man of Genius. By A. S. Mt. Cyrus, M.A. Second Edition. Post 8vo., pp. viii–300. *Edinburgh Nimmo. Simpkin.* 4s.
- BORDER AND BASTILLE. By the Author of "Guy Livingstone." 8vo., pp. xii–277. *Tinsley.* 10s. 6d.
- BRABAZON (Elizabeth Jane). Month at Gravesend: containing an Account of the Town and Neighbourhood, Statistical, Historical, and Descriptive. With Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xii–138. Gravesend: *Baynes. Simpkin.* 2s. Cheap Edition, sd., 6d.
- CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People. Illustrated with Maps and Wood-Engravings. Vol. 5. Sup. roy. 8vo., pp. 828. *Chambers.* 9s.
- CLARKE (Adam, LL.D.) Life of. By Rev. Samuel Dunn. With Portrait and Engravings. Cr. 8vo., pp. vii–250. *Tegg.* 3s.
- COOPER (J. F.) Borderers; or, the Heathcotes. A Romance of Prairie-Life. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo., sd., pp. viii–273. *Routledge.* 1s.
- COPPIN (J. Wylkyns). Ode on the Marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. 8vo., sd., pp. 20. Dublin: *Hodges and Smith.* 1s.
- DAISY (The); or, Cautionary Stories, in Verse. Illustrated. Twenty-seventh Edition. 18mo., pp. 66. *Griffith and Farran.* 1s.
- ETIQUETTE, POLITENESS, AND GOOD BREEDING. Embracing all Forms and Ceremonies in the Etiquette of Marriage, Christenings, Morning and Evening Parties, Letters of Introduction, Dinner Parties, Recognitions, Entertainment of Visitors, Balls, &c., &c., and a variety of Model Letters. Indispensable Handy-Books. Fcap. 8vo., bds., pp. 140. *Ward and Lock.* 1s.
- EUCLID'S PLANE GEOMETRY, practically applied. Book 1. The Geometry of Plane Triangles, founded on Simson's Text; with Explanatory Notes, showing the uses of the Propositions, &c. By Henry Green, M.A. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 64. Manchester: *John Heywood. Simpkin.* 6d.

GATTY (Mrs. Alfred). Parables from Nature. Eleventh Edition. Illustrated. Sq. 32mo., pp. xv–167. *Bell and Daldy.* 3s. 6d.

HANNAM (Rev. Thomas). Pulpit Assistant. Containing about 300 Outlines or Skeletons of Sermons, chiefly extracted from various Authors; with an Essay on the Composition of a Sermon. Sixth Edition. In Four Volumes. Vol. 2. Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged, by the Rev. A. Weston. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 324. *Tegg.* 2s. 6d.

HENRY MORGAN; or, the Sower and the Seed. By M. H. Roy. 32mo., pp. 96. Edinburgh: *Johnstone and Hunter. Hamilton.* 1s.

KRUMMACHER (F. W., D.D.) Risen Redeemer; the Gospel History from the Resurrection to the Day of Pentecost. Translated from the German, by John T. Betts, with the sanction of the Author. Second Edition. Post 8vo., pp. viii–298. *Nisbet.* 5s.

LENNIE'S PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. New Edition. By P. A. Nuttall, D.D. 18mo. *Routledge.* 9d.

MASTER OF THE HOUNDS (The). By "Scrutator." New Edition. One Volume. Post 8vo., pp. 416. *Chapman and Hall.* 5s.

MAY (Thomas Erskine, C.B.) Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament. Fifth Edition, revised and enlarged, 8vo., pp. xxviii–831. *Butterworths.* 32s.

MONTGOMERY (W. F., A.M., M.D.) Exposition of the Signs and Symptoms of Pregnancy. With some other Papers on Subjects connected with Midwifery. Second Edition. (Reprinted.) With Portrait and Plates. 8vo., pp. xxiv–707. *Longman.* 25s.

MONOD (Adolphe). Farewell to his Friends and to the Church. Translated from the French. New Edition. 18mo., pp. xx–204. *Nisbet.* 2s. 6d.

NED LOCKSLEY, the Etonian; or, the Only Son. Two Vols. Post 8vo., pp. 593. *Bentley.* 21s.

OLIPHANT (Mrs.) The Orphans; a Chapter in a Life. Third Edition. (Select Library of Fiction.) 12mo., bds., pp. 316. *Chapman and Hall.* 2s.

PARKS (William, B.A.) Five Sermons on the Five Points. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. *Collingridge.* 2s.

PAYN (James). Furness Abbey and its Neighbourhood. With Map and Photographic Illustrations. 4to., pp. 63. *Windermere: Garnett. Simpkin.* 15s.

PERRIN (John). Elements of French Conversation, with Familiar and Easy Dialogues. Revised and corrected by C. Gros. New Edition. 12mo. *Whittaker.* 1s. 6d.

READER (The). A Review of Literature, Science, and Art. Volume 1. Folio. *Office.* 11s.

ROOKS (Charles Ody). Profit and Discount Tables; showing the prices at which articles must be sold, to obtain profit at a certain percentage on their invoiced cost, on the return, or price for which they are sold; and also the net cost of articles when discounts are allowed on the invoiced prices. Adapted for the Assistance of Traders in their Purchases, Sales, and Taking Stock. Calculated on Prices from 1d. to £100; and at Rates from 2½ per cent. to 75 per cent. New Edition, revised and enlarged. By William Dixon. 8vo., pp. 74. *Tegg.* 3s. 6d.

RÜHLE. Key to the Grammatical Etymological, and Scientific Questions; with the Translation of Idiomatic Passages set in the French Examination Papers (C. Rühle's Collection) given to Candidates for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Direct Commissions in the Army, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Staff College, &c., &c. Especially adapted for the Use of Schools and Students Reading for Competitive and other Examinations. By Paul Debussy. 8vo., pp. 141. *Dulan.* 3s. 6d.

ST. JOHN (Warren). The Scout. (Beadle's American Library, No. 31.) Fcap. 8vo., sd., pp. 112. *Beadle.* 6d.

SIORDET (James Lewis, M.B.) Mentone, in its Medical Aspect: being Letters Addressed to a Medical Friend. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 111. *Churchill.* 2s. 6d.

SMYTHIES (Mrs. Gordon). Left to Themselves. 3 vols. Post 8vo., pp. 910. *Hurst and Blackett.* 31s. 6d.

STATIONERS' HAND-BOOK (The); and Guide to the Paper Trade. By a Stationer. Third Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Fcap. 8vo., cl. sd., pp. 130. *Groombridge.* 3s. 6d.

STEVENS (Robert White). On the Stowage of Ships and their Cargoes, Freights, Charter-Parties, &c. Third Edition. 8vo., pp. 356. Plymouth: *Stevens. Longman.* 8s.

TAIT (William, M.A.) Seeds of Thought. Cr. 8vo., pp. viii–208. Rugby: *Crossley and Billington. Rivingtons.* 4s. 6d.

VILLAGE SERMONS. By a Northamptonshire Rector. With a Preface on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture. Cr. 8vo., pp. xlv–321. *Macmillan.* 6s.

WILLIAMS (Rev. Charles). Dogs and their Ways; illustrated by numerous Anecdotes, compiled from authentic sources. With Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii–376. *Routledge.* 3s. 6d.

WILSON'S TALES OF THE BORDERS, AND OF SCOTLAND, Historical, Traditionary, and Imaginative. With a Glossary. Revised by Alexander Leighton. New Edition. Vol. 5. Fcap. 8vo., sd., pp. 284. Manchester: *Ainsworth. Ward and Lock.* 1s.

WOOD (Rev. James). Dictionary of the Holy Bible; forming a complete body of Scripture History, Chronology, and Divinity. Two Volumes. 8vo. New Edition. *Tegg.* 10s. 6d.

WORDSWORTH (Chr., D.D.) Theophilus Anglicanus; or Instruction concerning the Church, and the Anglican Branch of it. New Edition. Post 8vo., pp. viii–382. *Rivingtons.* 5s.

JUST READY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Vol. 9. Sup. roy. 8vo. *Office.* 5s. 6d.

BOHN'S CHEAP SERIES: MODERN NOVELISTS OF FRANCE. Post 8vo. *Bohn.* 2s.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY: HIND (J. R.) Introduction to Astronomy. Third Edition, Revised. Post 8vo. *Bohn.* 3s. 6d.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY: MITFORD (Mary R.) Our Village. First and Second Series. New Edition. Post 8vo. *Bohn.* Each 3s. 6d.

BOLTON (Rev. James). Selected Sermons. Cr. 8vo. *Hamilton.* 5s.

BROWNING (Robert). Poetical Works. Vol. 3. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. *Chapman and Hall.* 7s. 6d.

JAMES (G. P. R.) Arabella Stuart. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. *Routledge.* 1s.

LADY'S (A) VISIT TO MANILLA AND JAPAN. By Anna D'A. 8vo. *Hurst and Blackett.* 14s.

MONRO (Rev. E.) Eustace; or, the Lost Inheritance. Fcap. 8vo. *Masters.* 2s.

MEN WHO WERE EARNEST. Biographical Sketches. New Edition. Sm. cr. 8vo. *Hogg.* 3s. 6d.

PUNCH. Re-Issue. Vol. 31. 4to., bds. *Office.* 5s.

RAILWAY LIBRARY: CROWE (Mrs.) Adventures of a Beauty. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. *Routledge.* 2s.

RAILWAY LIBRARY: GERSTAECKER (T.) A Wife to Order. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. *Routledge.* 2s.

SUNSET THOUGHTS; or, Bible Narratives for the Aged. 18mo. *Knight and Son.* 6d.

MISCELLANEA.

PREPARATIONS are being busily made for the meeting of the International Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which is to be held in Ghent from the 14th to the 19th of September next. The meeting is expected to be a very successful one, as many persons of high reputation from various countries have announced their intention of being present. Considerable attractions in connexion with the meeting are also held out to intending tourists and others from this country. The authorities of the ancient city of Ghent, the Belgian government, and the Railway Companies, setting their heads together, have made arrangements whereby every qualified member of the Association (and the qualification may be acquired in this country by the purchase of a card of membership, price 20 francs or 16s., at the office of the British Association of Social Science, 3, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall), will be entitled to the following privileges among others:—1. The right to travel at *half the usual fares* from London to Ghent, and to return by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, either *via* Calais or Ostend; 2. The right to travel through Belgium in *every direction at half the usual fare* upon the state and all other railways from the 10th to the 30th September (excepting only the line of London and Maestricht); 3. The privilege of *entrée* to the splendid *fêtes* of which the city of Ghent has published an extensive and very interesting programme; 4. The right to receive a copy of the yearly "transactions" of the Association, forming a volume of 800 to 1000 pages.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. advertise, as in the press, a poem entitled "My Beautiful Lady," by Mr. Thomas Woolner, already so celebrated as a sculptor. We believe the poem will make a volume of some length. We have had, and now have, painter-poets; but a sculptor-poet will be a new appearance among us.

MR. BENTLEY has just issued a most timely new edition of the Baroness Tautphäus's most enjoyable of novels, "The Initials," with a frontispiece and vignette title-page, in a single volume, at six shillings. A novel that runs into a sixth edition—a *bona fide* sixth edition—proves its author to have been studious of nature and of truth.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER, & Co. have nearly ready: "Annis Warleigh's Fortunes," by Holme Lee, in three vols.; and "Leo," by Dutton Cook, author of "Paul Foster's Daughter," also in three vols.

A NEW novel, entitled "Heathside Farm," is announced from the pen of Mrs. Crowe.

THE Religious Tract Society have just issued an admirable penny almanac for 1864, with a view to counteract the circulation of the trash which finds its way into the homes of the poor. It is issued at that cheap rate in the hope that many persons will be induced to circulate it freely.

MR. S. W. PARTRIDGE of Paternoster Row announces, amongst other temperance publications, "What put my Pipe out; or, Incidents in the Life of a Clergyman," with eight illustrations by George Cruikshank; "The Brewer's Family; or, the Experiences of Charles Crawford," by Mrs.

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Ellis, author of the "Women of England;" and "The Haunted House; or, Dark Passages in the Life of Dora Langley," by Mrs. Oldham.

MR. THOS. CLARK WESTFIELD, of Crofton Hall, near Orpington, announces a volume containing seven essays on the Mosaic Cosmogony, in which the author aspires to prove its scientific exactness. He thus divides his subject: The Formation of the World; The Six Days of Creation; On the Probability of Man's Existence before Adam; The Physical Constitution of the Universe; Matter and its Properties; On the Immensity of the Universe; On the Multiplicity of Worlds.

"WHY I was an Atheist, and why I am now a Christian," is the title of a lecture delivered on Tuesday week at Taylor's Repository, Newington Road, London, by J. B. Bebbington, late editor of the *Propagandist*, and Secularist Lecturer, and now published by Tresidder of Ave Maria Lane. It contains a not uninteresting account of Mr. Bebbington's mental history, and some details respecting the *personnel* of the Secularist sect in London and in Glasgow.

DURING the two months which have elapsed since the date of the Bishop of London's letters, the aggregate amount of contributions promised to the fund is £83,523; and this large sum consists of the united subscriptions of only 412 persons remitted in answer to the Bishop's appeal, whilst the amount actually paid in is £21,373.

THE Roman Catholic bishops have decided, at their conference in Dublin, to complete the Catholic University, and erect a building at a cost of £100,000. They expect to raise the sum in five years by collections in Great Britain, America, and Australia.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held at Nairn, on the 18th inst., for the purpose of receiving and honouring Captain Grant on his return from his expedition with Captain Speke for discovering the source of the Nile. Two testimonials were presented to the Captain—the freedom of the burgh, contained in a casket of exquisite workmanship, subscribed for by the ladies of the town and county; and a valuable massive silver vase, subscribed for by the gentlemen of the town and county.

AFTER a busy career of some ten years as Parliamentary reporter, literary man, and journalist, and lastly, as secretary of the new Library Company, started some time ago, Mr. Frank Fowler has died at the early age of thirty. He was for some time in Australia, where he established a magazine called "The Month;" but he returned to London some six or seven years ago. Overwork is said to have been the cause of his death.

WE have to record the death of Mr. Joseph Masters, the well-known publisher, of 33, Aldersgate Street, in his sixty-ninth year.

IN a lecture on the "History of the Art of Printing," just published by the author, Mr. J. Moore of Exeter Street, Strand, himself a printer, we find the following:—"The proprietors of the *Times* have done much to improve the condition of the compositors employed on their establishment. For many years a savings bank has been established, to which every compositor is expected to subscribe weekly. A *cuisine* has been fitted up, where viands, wholesome and suitable, are prepared at a small cost to the consumers. There is also a bath to refresh the body after the fatigues of the night. And, better still, dwelling-houses have been erected on Mr. Walter's estate in Berkshire, where the compositors may retire, in their old age, upon a pension."

THE Australian papers mention a strong desire on the part of the inhabitants of New South Wales to alter that name to *Nova Cambria*, *Britannia Nova*, *Alfredia*, *Alexandra*, or, in fact, to any name which will get rid of the recollection of Botany Bay, the name given to the locality by Captain Cook, but which has become also associated with no very pleasant recollections.

THE Paris Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—"M. Saint-René Taillandier has just produced a work which will interest many English readers. It is the Life of Louisa de Stolberg, Countess of Albany, the wife of the Pretender, and is entitled 'The Countess of Albany: Her Salon and Circle.' When we consider that this lady lived to be seventy and odd years of age, and had a 'salon and circle' from 1772 to 1824, and that they comprised the most remarkable persons in Europe, it is impossible that the work can be dull." This lady, the reader may be reminded, married Charles Edward, "the Young Pretender," in the year 1772, at a time when he was no longer young, but a man of sixty, with Culloden and his romantic Scottish wanderings left seven and twenty years behind him. She was then but nineteen years of age; the union was not

a happy one; and in 1780 she separated from her husband. Before this separation she had formed an acquaintance in Florence with the Italian poet Alfieri; and, after the death of Charles Edward in 1788, it was understood that she and the poet were privately married. Alfieri died in her house in Florence in 1803. She continued to reside in Italy, under the title of the Countess of Albany, till her death.

ANTI-RENAN publications still abound in France. Since last week we note the following new ones in the Book-List:—"La Vie de Jésus, par Ernest Renan" (vers), par F. Barré; "Quelques Mots sur la 'Vie de Jésus' de M. Ernest Renan," par Augustin Cochin; "Les Contradictions de M. Renan, ou simple parallèle des réponses diamétralement opposées que l'auteur de la 'Vie de Jésus' a données à diverses questions," par Benjamin Constant; "La Critique et la Tactique, Étude sur les Procédés de l'Antichristianisme moderne à propos de M. Renan," par le P. Delaporte, professeur de dogme à la Faculté de Théologie de Bordeaux; "Examen critique de la 'Vie de Jésus' de M. Renan," par M. l'Abbé Freppel, professeur d'éloquence sacrée à la Sorbonne; "Le Vrai Jésus-Christ opposé au Jésus faux imaginé par M. Ernest Renan et son école sceptique," par A. Macrakis; "Leçon préliminaire à M. Renan sur la 'Vie de Jésus,'" par l'Abbé J. H. Michon; "M. Renan et son Siècle: Réflexions sur la 'Vie de Jésus,'" par Volusien Pagès; and "A Chacun selon ses Œuvres! Observations de Mgr. Pavy, év. d'Alger, sur le roman intitulé 'Vie de Jésus' par M. Ernest Renan." That there should be as many as nine publications against or concerning M. Renan in one week, added to all that have gone before, proves the extent and intensity of the agitation which his work has caused.

PUBLICATIONS on the Polish question also continue to be pretty numerous in Paris. One of the new ones—a small pamphlet of four pages—bears this title, "Le Prince royal de Prusse, Roi de Pologne." The author is the Baron Sirtema de Grovestins; but who he is, or whether he is entitled to put forth a political feeler of the kind, we know not.

AMONG miscellaneous publications in France for the week ending August 22, we observe the following:—"Considérations sur les Localisations cérébrales et en particulier sur le Siège de la Faculté du Langage articulé," par le docteur Ernest Auburtin. In-8°, 66 p. (V. Masson et fils.)—"Coup d'œil historique sur la Projection des Cartes de Géographie: Notice lue à la Société de Géographie de Paris dans sa séance publique du 19 décembre 1862," par M. d'Avezac, Président de la Commission centrale. In-8°, viii-152 p. (Impr. Martinet.)—"La Philosophie des Lois au point de vue chrétien," par M. l'abbé Bautain. In-18 Jésus, viii-435 p. (Didier et Cie.)—"Biographie d'Antoine Court, auteur de la Restauration du Protestantisme en France après la Révocation de l'Édit de Nantes, ou Épisode de l'Histoire des Églises du Désert cévenol de 1713 à 1760," par A. Borrel, pasteur. In-12, 324 p. (Meyrueis; Cherbuliez; Grassart.)—"Examen des Opinions émises sur les Mariages consanguins." Thèse présentée à la Faculté de médecine de Strasbourg par Paul-Louis Brocchi. In-4°, 28 p. (Strasbourg, impr. Heitz.)—"Correspondance de Napoléon Ier;" publiée par ordre de l'Empereur Napoléon III. T. 13. In-8°, 635 p. (Impr. et libr. Plon.)—"Histoire de Louis-Philippe d'Orléans et de l'Orléanisme," par J. Crétineau-Joly. T. 2. In-8°, 528 p. (Lagny frères.)—"Documents inédits pour servir à l'Histoire de Bourgogne;" publiés par la Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Chalon-sur-Saône, réunis et annotés par M. Marcel Canat, Président de la Société. T. 1. In-8°, xxix-496 p. (Chalon-sur-Saône, imprimerie Dejussieu.)—"Cours de Philosophie, ou Nouvelle exposition des principes de cette science;" par l'abbé Jules Fabre. T. 1. In-8°, xx-600 p. (Toulouse, impr. Bonnal et Gibrac; Paris, libr. Durand.)—"Romans et Contes;" par Théophile Gautier. In-18 Jésus, 463 p. (Charpentier.)—"L'Auvergne depuis l'ère gallique jusqu'au xviii^e siècle;" par M. André Imberdis, président-doyen de chambre à la cour impériale d'Alger. In-8°, 528 p. (L. Hachette et Cie.)—"Saint Charles Borromée, Cardinal Archevêque de Milan;" par Paul Jouhanneaud, chanoine honoraire. In-18, 126 p. et grav. (F. F. Ardent frères.)—"L'État et ses Limites, suivi d'essais politiques sur Alexis de Tocqueville, l'instruction publique, les finances, le droit de pétition, etc.;" par Édouard Laboulaye, membre de l'Institut. In-8°, viii-394 p. (Charpentier.)—"La Paix ou la Guerre, ou la Russie en 1863, lettres politiques;" par N. de Poggenpohl, directeur politique du journal le Nord. In-8°, 62 p. (Dentu.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Anonymous Communications cannot be inserted.)

To the Editor of THE READER.

SIR WM. HAMILTON'S BIOGRAPHY.

Moffat, Aug. 22nd, 1863.

SIR,—I beg to state—as a sort of reply to query in page 199—that the most lengthy and complete "Biography of the great Scoto-German metaphysician" as yet published, appeared in *The British Controversialist* for January and February, 1861, in a series of papers entitled "Modern Logicians," from the pen of

Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL NEIL,

Author of "The Art of Reasoning," &c.

[We have referred to the numbers of the *British Controversialist* mentioned by our correspondent, and have found that they contain, in twenty-four pages of close print, a sketch of Sir William Hamilton's life, including many particulars that, we should suppose, are not easily to be met with elsewhere, together with summaries of certain portions of Sir William's philosophical views.—EDITOR.]

SCIENCE.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, Thursday, Aug. 27.

TYNESIDE Newcastle, is *en fête*, and kind faces are busy welcoming to the north country those whom the British Association has again summoned to meet in this vast centre of industry. A quarter of a century has now passed away since the eighth annual congress was held here. Science, as well as Newcastle, can give a good account of the interim. Quaint as are some of the streets, and strange-looking as are some of the ascents from the quays, in number of ships Newcastle ranks before Liverpool; and other streets—Gray Street, for instance—are by no means to be despised. At the present meeting, such is the influx of visitors, that it is already a matter of some difficulty to find accommodation, in spite of the very admirable arrangements made.

Yesterday morning the reception-room in Westgate Street was early filled with a busy crowd requiring all sorts of information, which, we need not say, was at once afforded by the courteous local secretaries and their numerous staff, who dealt with every possible requirement. Here, among other things, tickets were obtained, friends met, arrivals were noted, and coming celebrities heralded; and, truly, if all come who are announced, in addition to those at present here, Newcastle will contain a galaxy of talent and learning rarely, if ever, equalled. Nor will this be wondered at, if the list of collieries, engine and iron-works, ship-building yards, glass and pottery-manufactories, chemical works, &c., with which the neighbourhood actually teems, be inspected, leaving out of all consideration the many valuable communications made.

A magnificent treat is being prepared for the members in the Royal Exchange Rooms, where a collection of objects deeply interesting to men of science is in course of formation. Among the latest additions must be mentioned some philosophical apparatus brought from Paris by the Abbé Moigno, the distinguished editor of *Les Mondes*. These also form the subjects of papers to be communicated to sections A., B., and G. We shall recur to them next week.

Mr. Glaisher is expected with Mr. Coxwell and his mammoth balloon; and already Mr. Holmes, the engineer of the Universal Telegraph Company, has succeeded in making arrangements with the Electric Telegraph Company and Professor Smyth, the Astronomer-Royal of Scotland, to give the true Greenwich time at Sunderland and at the Castle at Newcastle from the Royal Observatory on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh. The delicate and beautiful apparatus which effects the connexion between the telegraph wires and the guns, and which ensures the simultaneous discharge of the guns at Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland, has been placed in position through the intervention of Mr. Meik, the engineer to the River Wear Commissioners; and Captain Heard will attend to the loading of the gun.

At gun-firing—i.e., 1 o'clock—on Wednesday, the "wise-week," as it is here called, began by a meeting of the General Committee, under the presidency of the Rev. R. Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, President of the Cambridge meeting of last year, to receive

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the report of the Council. On the platform and amongst the general audience were G. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S.; General Sabine, D.C.L.; William Tite, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.; Professor Phillips, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, K.C.B.; Colonel Sykes; William Hopkins, Esq.; Sir John Jardine; James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S.; J. G. Appold, Esq., F.R.S.; James Nasmyth, Esq.; N. Wood, Esq.; Joseph Laycock, Esq.; the Vicar of Newcastle; Dr. Lee (Aylesbury); R. R. Redmayne, Esq.; Dr. Embleton; Thomas Sopwith, Esq.; Geo. Griffith, Esq.; William Hawthorn, Esq.; Thomas Bell, Esq.; W. W. Pattinson, Esq.; the Rev. C. T. Whitley; Henry Parker, Esq.; Dr. Headlam; S. A. Beaumont, Esq., M.P.; A. H. Hunt, Esq.; R. S. Watson, Esq.; H. L. Pattinson, Esq.; the Abbé Moigno; Joseph Watson, Esq.; John Daglish, Esq.; R. S. Newall, Esq.; Professor J. H. McChesny, (American Consul); Mons. V. de Mean (French Vice-Consul); Dr. Nils de Nordenskiöld of Abo; Dr. Daniel Wilson of Toronto; Albany Hancock, Esq.; Dr. Bruce; Thomas Hodgkin, Esq.; R. C. Clapham, Esq.; C. Alhusen, Esq.; J. C. Stephenson, Esq.; the Rev. G. C. Abbs; James Redford, Esq.; William Spottiswoode, Esq.; and many others.

Mr. Griffiths read the minutes of the last general meeting.

He then read the Report of the Council of the General Committee.

This Report contained a recommendation that Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, should be appointed to the office of Joint General Secretary of the Association, vacant by the retirement of Professor Phillips, who had been Assistant General Secretary from the beginning of the Association, and who, in resigning that office at the Cambridge meeting, had been prevailed on to act as Joint General Secretary with Mr. Hopkins till the present meeting at Newcastle.

The Report also stated that invitations would be presented to the General Committee, at its meeting on Monday, August 31st, from Birmingham, Bath, Nottingham, Dundee, Southampton, and the Potteries.

Mr. William Spottiswoode, General Treasurer, read the following statement of accounts:—

The General Treasurer's Account from October 4, 1862 (commencement of Cambridge Meeting), to August 26, 1863 (Newcastle-on-Tyne).

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
To Balance brought on from last account		394	7	9
„ Received Life Compositions at Cambridge and since		187	10	0
„ Annual Subscriptions	do.	381	0	0
„ Associates' Tickets		432	0	0
„ Ladies' Tickets		242	0	0
„ Sale of Consols		1374	7	6
„ Dividends on Stock		246	10	1
„ From the Sale of Publications, viz.:				
„ Reports, Catalogues of Stars, &c.		51	17	7
„ Balance of Grant made in 1861, for Photographic Pictures of the Sun, returned by Mr. Stewart		12	17	0
		£3,322	9	11

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
By Paid expenses of Cambridge Meeting, sundry Printing, Binding, Advertising, and incidental Petty Expenses, by the General Treasurer, and Local Treasurers		310	6	2
„ Paid for Printing, Engraving, and Binding Report of 31st Meeting		636	19	7
„ Paid Salaries (12 Months)		350	0	0
„ „ For preparing Index to Reports		100	0	0
On account of Grants made at Cambridge Meeting, viz.:				
„ Paid for maintaining the Establishment of Kew Observatory	600	0	0	
„ Balloon Committee deficiency	70	0	0	
„ Balloon Ascents (other Expenses)	25	0	0	
„ Entozoa	25	0	0	
„ Coal-Fossils	20	0	0	
„ Herrings	20	0	0	
„ Granites of Donegal	5	0	0	
„ Prison Diet, &c.	20	0	0	
„ Vertical Atmospheric Movements	13	0	0	
„ Dredging—Shetland	50	0	0	
„ North East Coast of Scotland	25	0	0	
„ Northumberland & Durham	17	3	10	
„ Committee Superintendence	10	0	0	
„ Steam-Ship Performance	100	0	0	
„ Balloon Committee	200	0	0	
„ Carbon under Pressure	10	0	0	
„ Volcanic Temperature	100	0	0	
„ Bromide of Ammonium	8	0	0	
„ Electrical Standards	10	0	0	
„ Do. Construction and Distribution	40	0	0	
„ Luminous Meteors	17	0	0	
„ Kew additional Buildings for Photoheliograph	100	0	0	
„ Thermo-Electricity	15	0	0	
„ Analysis of Rocks	8	0	0	
„ Hydroids	10	0	0	
		1,608	3	10
Balance at the Bankers	310	10	6	
„ in hands of General and Local Treasurers	6	9	10	317
		£3,322	9	11

Mr. J. P. Gassiot, Chairman of the Kew Observatory Committee, read the report of that Committee, of which we present an abstract:—

It was mentioned in the last report that the director of the Lisbon Observatory had requested the Committee to superintend the construction of a set of self-recording magnetographs. This request has been complied with by the committee, and a set of self-recording magnetographs have been constructed by Adie under their direction. These, along with a tabulating instrument by Gibson, have been verified at Kew, where Señor Capello, of the Lisbon Observatory, resided for some time, in order to become familiar with the working of his instruments. This verification was completed in December last; and Señor Capello then left England for Lisbon, taking his instruments with him. These arrived safely at their destination; and so rapid was the progress made with the Observatory, that on the 1st of July the building was finished, and the magnetographs in continuous operation. Mr. Stewart has lately received from Señor Capello copies of the tracings furnished by these instruments from July 14th to 16th, during which period a magnetic disturbance occurred simultaneously at Lisbon and at Kew. These tracings, along with the corresponding Kew curves, are exhibited to the Association. When the two sets are viewed side by side, features of resemblance become manifest, which appear to show that very great advantage to magnetical science will ultimately be derived from the inter-comparison of such photographic traces taken simultaneously at different localities.

Mr. Stewart has likewise heard from Señor de Souza, of the University of Coimbra, who writes that, after many preliminary difficulties, his Observatory is now making rapid progress towards completion. The Committee have likewise been requested to superintend the construction of a set of self-recording magnetographs for Professor Kupffer, of the St. Petersburg Central Observatory. Professor Kupffer desired also a differential vertical-force magnetometer for Pekin, which has likewise been constructed by Adie, and verified at Kew; it remains in readiness to be forwarded by the first suitable opportunity to its destination. In addition to these instruments, Professor Kupffer is obtaining from Adie a barograph and a self-registering anemometer, both of the Kew pattern. The Professor proposes visiting Kew in October, for the purpose of acquainting himself with the mode of working the instruments adopted there.

The Observatory of the McGill College at Montreal has been completed; and Dr. Smallwood writes that the absolute determination of the three magnetic elements and hourly observations of the Declinometer were to have been commenced there in July last. The usual monthly absolute determinations of the magnetic elements continue to be made at Kew; and the Self-recording Magnetographs are in constant operation as heretofore, under the zealous superintendence of Mr. Chambers, the Magnetical Assistant. Advantage has been taken of these automatic records of the earth's magnetism by the committee engaged in the preparation of electrical standards, who have found it desirable for some of their experiments to ascertain the contemporaneous readings of the Declination Magnetograph.

The extensive use of iron in the construction of modern ships has rendered a careful determination of its effect upon ships' compasses essentially requisite to safe navigation. A demand has consequently arisen for the aid of persons who have made the subject one of special study, in order to make the observations that are most desirable, and to supply the required information, the process generally adopted being to swing the vessel round with her head towards the different points of the compass in succession. The needs of the Royal Navy in this respect are amply provided for; but hitherto Government has taken no steps towards extending the system adopted in that department to ships of the Mercantile Marine. On this account the Committee have much pleasure in reporting that Mr. Chambers has practically taken up the subject, and has obtained from the Director of the Observatory occasional leave of absence, when this shall be necessary, to enable him to attend the swinging of ships. In this work his long experience of accurate and varied magnetic observations at Kew, and his familiar acquaintance with the "theory of deviations of the compass," must prove to be of great value; and the Committee desire to record their opinion that, in thus affording to the observers at Kew an excellent training, which is capable of most useful application in the public service, the maintenance of the Observatory is shown to be attended with

indirect advantages scarcely less important than the valuable results of observations which it is the more immediate province of the Observatory to secure.

Major-General Sabine, President of the Royal Society, has communicated to that body a paper on the "Results of the Magnetic Observations at the Kew Observatory, from 1857 to 1862 inclusive." The values of these changes at Kew are compared with those at the different Colonial Magnetic Observatories, and results of much interest and importance are obtained. Mr. Stewart has likewise communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh a paper on "Earth-Currents during Magnetic Calms, and their Connexion with Magnetic Changes." Mr. Chambers has communicated to the Royal Society a paper "On the Nature of the Sun's Magnetic Action upon the Earth," in which it is argued that, in causing the daily variation, the sun does *not* act as a magnet. The Meteorological work of the Observatory continues to be performed satisfactorily by Mr. George Whipple; and all the staff interest themselves much in the business of the Observatory. Between February 7th and May of the present year, pictures of the sun were occasionally procured at Kew; but the Heliograph could not be fairly got to work until the completion of the photographic-room and the final adjustment of the instrument itself. From the 1st of May to the present time the Heliograph has been continuously worked by a qualified assistant, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Beckley. Two photographs are taken on every working-day, one to the east, and the other to the west of the meridian, when atmospheric conditions permit of this being done. From May 1st to August 14th inclusive, there have been fifty-four working days. Four positive copies are made regularly from each negative, one of which it is proposed to retain at Kew, and it is in contemplation to distribute the others.

Mr. Stewart, after an inspection of all the sun-pictures obtained by the Kew Heliograph, is inclined to think that the behaviour of solar spots with respect to increase and diminution is possibly connected with the position of the nearer planets; but it will require a longer series of pictures to determine this than that which has yet been obtained.

The working of the Photoheliograph during the year, commencing in February, 1863, will be defrayed out of a grant placed in the hands of Mr. De la Rue by the Royal Society.

The expenditure of the Observatory has exceeded its income by £7. 8s. 6d.; but there is £30 to be received from the Russian Government for the verification of instruments. The Committee recommend that a sum of £600 should be granted for the expenditure of the current year.

Mr. Geo. Griffith, assistant general secretary, then read the report of the Parliamentary Committee.

Colonel Sykes said that the report of the Committee mentioned the consideration at large of the Bill for the adoption of a metrical system of weights and measures. He might mention that the Bill had passed a second reading of the House of Commons, and therefore the principle of the Bill had been confirmed.

Sir R. I. Murchison proposed, in reference to Section D—the section for zoology, botany, and physiology—that a sub-section of this section be appointed.

The subjects to be considered by that section were so vast and so varied that it was desirable to form a sub-section for the consideration of that important branch science, physiology, a science now considered by the Royal Society of London to be second scarcely to any other.

Mr. Crawford seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The President said that the next business that they should proceed to consider was the appointment of presidents and other officers of sections.

Professor Phillips said all the members would be aware that preparations of that kind were accomplished under very great difficulties; but these they would do their best to overcome. One of these was inseparable from a meeting of that kind, for they were not always aware, up to the time of the meeting of the General Committee, of all the persons likely to be present whom it was desirable to have as officers. Under such circumstances, the lists he held would be submitted for their consideration. The lists having received the sanction of that meeting, would be transferred to the several sections; and it was in the power of the officers of the several sections to propose additions to the list; but in that case they had to

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report the fact to the next meeting of the General Committee. It was necessary to state that no persons' names were ever entered on the lists for the various offices unless they were Members of the Association. He concluded by moving the appointment of the presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of the sections, a list of whom we reserve till it is complete.

General Sabine proposed, "That it be a rule that those gentlemen who have been presidents of the Association shall be *ex officio* members of the committee of recommendations."

Mr. Gassiot seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Hopkins then read the following list of gentlemen who had been presidents of the Association:—Rev. Professor Sedgwick; the Duke of Devonshire; Rev. W. V. Harcourt; Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.; the Earl of Rosse; Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart.; Sir Roderick I. Murchison, K.C.B.; the Rev. T. R. Robinson, D.D.; Sir David Brewster; G. B. Airy, Esq., the Astronomer-Royal; General Sabine, D.C.L.; Wm. Hopkins, Esq., LL.D.; the Earl of Harrowby; the Duke of Argyll; Professor Daubeny, M.D.; the Rev. H. Lloyd, D.D.; Richard Owen, M.D., D.C.L.; the Lord Wrottesley; Wm. Fairbairn, Esq., LL.D.; Rev. R. Willis.

Mr. Griffiths said he had handed over either to the secretaries or the presidents of sections all books and papers he held relating to them, with the exception of those of section E., which had, apparently, been mislaid.

After the meeting of the General Committee, the office-holders of the various sections adjourned to their respective committee-rooms, for the purpose of nominating their committees and preparing for the meetings of Thursday. We learn that many papers of more than average interest have been received, especially in sections A., B., and G.

At 7 for 8, to the ringing of all the bells, the Members and Associates repaired to the Town Hall to hear the inaugural address delivered by Sir Wm. Armstrong, the President for the year. The address consisted of a survey of the progress of science and invention during the period of twenty-five years which has elapsed since the last meeting of the Association at Newcastle (1838). Much of the survey related to those matters of science and mechanical invention in which Newcastle and the surrounding district, as a region of coal and railways and engineering, have a special interest; but Sir William discoursed also, and with singular force and luminousness, on some of the more recent discoveries and speculations of high dynamical, chemical, and physiological science. This address having already been printed at large in the newspapers, and being accessible in the form of a pamphlet, we content ourselves with extracts of some of the more important passages:—

COAL AND THE COAL-FIELDS OF BRITAIN.

"The principle of conservation of force, and the relationship now established between heat and motion, enable us to trace back the effects which we now derive from coal to equivalent agencies exercised at the periods of its formation. The philosophical mind of George Stephenson, unaided by theoretical knowledge, rightly saw that coal was the embodiment of power originally derived from the sun. That small pencil of solar radiation which is arrested by our planet, and which constitutes less than the 2000-millionth part of the total energy sent forth from the sun, must be regarded as the power which enabled the plants of the carboniferous period to wrest the carbon they required from the oxygen with which it was combined, and eventually to deposit it as the solid material of coal. In our day, the reunion of that carbon with oxygen restores the energy expended in the former process, and thus we are enabled to utilize the power originally derived from the luminous centre of our planetary system. . . . The phase of the earth's existence suitable for the extensive formation of coal appears to have passed away for ever; but the quantity of that invaluable mineral which has been stored up throughout the globe for our benefit is sufficient (if used discreetly) to serve the purposes of the human race for many thousands of years. In fact, the entire quantity of coal may be considered as practically inexhaustible. Turning, however, to our own particular country, and contemplating the rate at which we are expending those seams of coal which yield the best quality of fuel, and can be worked at the least expense, we shall find much cause for anxiety. . . . Estimates have been made at various

periods of the time which would be required to produce complete exhaustion of all the accessible coal in the British Islands. These estimates are extremely discordant; but the discrepancies arise, not from any important disagreement as to the available quantity of coal, but from the enormous difference in the rate of consumption at the various dates when the estimates were made, and also from the different views which have been entertained as to the probable increase of consumption in future years. The quantity of coal yearly worked from British mines has been almost trebled during the last twenty years, and has probably increased tenfold since the commencement of the present century; but as this increase has taken place pending the introduction of steam navigation and railway transit, and under exceptional conditions of manufacturing development, it would be too much to assume that it will continue to advance with equal rapidity. The statistics collected by Mr. Hunt, of the *Mining Record* Office, show that, at the end of 1861, the quantity of coal raised in the United Kingdom had reached the enormous total of 86 millions of tons, and that the average annual increase of the eight preceding years amounted to 2½ millions of tons. Let us inquire, then, what will be the duration of our coal-fields if this more moderate rate of increase be maintained.

"By combining the known thickness of the various workable seams of coal, and computing the area of the surface under which they lie, it is easy to arrive at an estimate of the total quantity comprised in our coal-bearing strata. Assuming 4000 feet as the greatest depth at which it will ever be possible to carry on mining operations, and rejecting all seams of less than 2 feet in thickness, the entire quantity of available coal existing in these islands has been calculated to amount to about 80,000 millions of tons, which, at the present rate of consumption, would be exhausted in 930 years, but, with a continued yearly increase of 2½ millions of tons, would only last 212 years. It is clear that long before complete exhaustion takes place, England will have ceased to be a coal-producing country on an extensive scale. Other nations, and especially the United States of America, which possess coal-fields 37 times more extensive than ours, will then be working more accessible beds at a smaller cost, and will be able to displace the English coal from every market. The question is, not how long our coal will endure before absolute exhaustion is effected, but how long will those particular coal-seams last which yield coal of a quality and at a price to enable this country to maintain her present supremacy in manufacturing industry. So far as this particular district is concerned, it is generally admitted that 200 years will be sufficient to exhaust the principal seams even at the present rate of working. If the production should continue to increase as it is now doing, the duration of those seams will not reach half that period. How the case may stand in other coal-mining districts I have not the means of ascertaining; but, as the best and most accessible coal will always be worked in preference to any other, I fear the same rapid exhaustion of our most valuable seams is everywhere taking place. Were we reaping the full advantage of all the coal we burnt, no objection could be made to the largeness of the quantity, but we are using it wastefully and extravagantly in all its applications. It is probable that fully one-fourth of the entire quantity of coal raised from our mines is used in the production of heat for motive power; but, much as we are in the habit of admiring the powers of the steam-engine, our present knowledge of the mechanical energy of heat shows that we realize in that engine only a small part of the thermic effect of the fuel. That a pound of coal should, in our best engines, produce an effect equal to raising a weight of a million pounds a foot high, is a result which bears the character of the marvellous, and seems to defy all further improvement. Yet the investigations of recent years have demonstrated the fact that the mechanical energy resident in a pound of coal, and liberated by its combustion, is capable of raising to the same height ten times that weight. But although the power of our most economical steam-engines has reached, or perhaps somewhat exceeded, the limit of a million pounds raised a foot high per lb. of coal; yet, if we take the average effect obtained from steam-engines of the various constructions now in use, we shall not be justified in assuming it at more than one-third of that amount. It follows, therefore, that the average quantity of coal which we expend in realizing a given effect by means of the steam-engine

is about thirty times greater than would be requisite with an absolutely perfect heat-engine."

SMOKE AND THE WASTE OF COAL.

"With regard to smoke, which is at once a waste and a nuisance, having myself taken part with Dr. Richardson and Mr. Longridge in a series of experiments made in this neighbourhood in the years 1857-58 for the purpose of testing the practicability of preventing smoke in the combustion of bituminous coal in steam-engine boilers, I can state with perfect confidence that, so far as the raising of steam is concerned, the production of smoke is unnecessary and inexcusable. The experiments to which I refer proved beyond a doubt, that by an easy method of firing, combined with a due admission of air and a proper arrangement of firegrate, not involving any complexity, the emission of smoke might be perfectly avoided, and that the prevention of the smoke increased the economic value of the fuel and the evaporative power of the boiler. As a rule, there is more smoke evolved from the fires of steam-engines than from any others; and it is in these fires that it may be most easily prevented. But in the furnaces used for most manufacturing operations the prevention of smoke is much more difficult, and will probably not be effected until a radical change is made in the system of applying fuel for such operations. But not less wasteful and extravagant is our mode of employing coal for domestic purposes. It is computed that the consumption of coal in dwelling-houses amounts in this country to a ton per head per annum of the entire population; so that upwards of twenty-nine millions of tons are annually expended in Great Britain alone for domestic use. If any one will consider that one pound of coal, applied to a well-constructed steam-engine boiler, evaporates 10 lbs. or one gallon of water, and if he will compare this effect with the insignificant quantity of water which can be boiled off in steam by a pound of coal consumed in an ordinary kitchen-fire, he will be able to appreciate the enormous waste which takes place by the common method of burning coal for culinary purposes. The simplest arrangements to confine the heat and concentrate it upon the operation to be performed would suffice to obviate this reprehensible waste. So also in warming houses we consume in our open fires about five times as much coal as will produce the same heating effect when burnt in a close and properly constructed stove. Without sacrificing the luxury of a visible fire, it would be easy, by attending to the principles of radiation and convection, to render available the greater part of the heat which is now so improvidently discharged into the chimney."

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE TO PRESERVE COAL.

"Although coal is private property, its duration is a national question, and Government interference would be justified to enforce such modes of working as the national interests demand. But, to enable Government to exercise any supervision and control, a complete mining survey of all our coal-fields should be made, and full plans, sections, and reports lodged at the Mining Records Office for the information of the legislature and of the public in general."

THE DYNAMICAL THEORY OF HEAT.

"The dynamical theory of heat is probably the most important discovery of the present century. We now know that each Fahrenheit degree of temperature in a pound of water is equivalent to a weight of 772 lbs. lifted 1 foot high, and that these amounts of heat and power are reciprocally convertible into one another. This theory of heat, with its numerical computation, is chiefly due to the labours of Meyer and Joule, though many other names, including those of Thomson and Rankine, are deservedly associated with its development. I speak of this discovery as one of the present age, because it has been established in our time; but, if we search back for earlier conceptions of the identity of heat and motion, we shall find (as we always do in such cases) that similar ideas have been held before, though in a clouded and undemonstrated form. In the writings of Lord Bacon we find it stated that heat is to be regarded as motion and nothing else. In dilating upon this subject, that extraordinary man shows that he had grasped the true theory of heat to the utmost extent that was compatible with the state of knowledge existing in his time. Even Aristotle seems to have entertained the idea that motion was to be considered as the foundation not only of heat, but of all manifestations of matter; and, for aught we know, still earlier thinkers may have held similar views."

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THE SCIENCE OF GUNNERY.

"The science of gunnery, to which I shall make but slight allusion on this occasion, is intimately connected with the dynamical theory of heat. When gunpowder is exploded in a cannon, the immediate effect of the affinities by which the materials of the powder are caused to enter into new combinations is to liberate a force which first appears as heat, and then takes the form of mechanical power, communicated in part to the shot and in part to the products of explosion which are also propelled from the gun. The mechanical force of the shot is reconverted into heat when the motion is arrested by striking an object, and this heat is divided between the shot and the object struck, in the proportion of the work done or damage inflicted upon each. These considerations recently led me, in conjunction with my friend Captain Noble, to determine experimentally, by the heat elicited in the shot, the loss of effect due to its crushing when fired against iron plates. Joule's law, and the known velocity of the shot, enabled us to compute the number of dynamical units of heat representing the whole mechanical power in the projectile, and by ascertaining the number of units developed in it by impact, we arrived at the power which took effect upon the shot instead of the plate. These experiments showed an enormous absorption of power to be caused by the yielding nature of the materials of which projectiles are usually formed; but further experiments are required to complete the inquiry."

TELEGRAPHING AND SHORTHAND.

"The facility now given to the transmission of intelligence and the interchange of thought is one of the most remarkable features of the present age. Cheap and rapid postage to all parts of the world—paper and printing reduced to the lowest possible cost—electric telegraphs between nation and nation, town and town, and now even (thanks to the beautiful inventions of Professor Wheatstone) between house and house—all contribute to aid that commerce of ideas by which wealth and knowledge are augmented. But, while so much facility is given to mental communication by new measures and new inventions, the fundamental art of expressing thought by written symbols remains as imperfect now as it has been for centuries past. It seems strange that, while we actually possess a system of shorthand by which words can be recorded as rapidly as they can be spoken, we should persist in writing a slow and laborious longhand. It is intelligible that grown-up persons who have acquired the present conventional art of writing should be reluctant to incur the labour of mastering a better system; but there can be no reason why the rising generation should not be instructed in a method of writing more in accordance with the activity of mind which now prevails. Even without going so far as to adopt for ordinary use a complete system of stenography, which it is not easy to acquire, we might greatly abridge the time and labour of writing by the recognition of a few simple signs to express the syllables which are of most frequent occurrence in our language. Our words are in a great measure made up of such syllables as *com, con, tion, ing, able, ain, ent, est, ance, &c.* These we are now obliged to write out over and over again, as if time and labour expended in what may be termed visual speech were of no importance. Neither has our written character the advantage of distinctness to recommend it: it is only necessary to write such a word as "minimum" or "ammunition" to become aware of the want of sufficient difference between the letters we employ."

THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

"The science of organic life has of late years been making great and rapid strides; and it is gratifying to observe that researches both in zoology and botany are characterized in the present day by great accuracy and elaboration. Investigations patiently conducted upon true inductive principles cannot fail eventually to elicit the hidden laws which govern the animated world. Neither is there any lack of bold speculation contemporaneously with this painstaking spirit of inquiry. The remarkable work of Mr. Darwin, promulgating the doctrine of natural selection, has produced a profound sensation. The novelty of this ingenious theory, the eminence of its author, and his masterly treatment of the subject have, perhaps, combined to excite more enthusiasm in its favour than is consistent with that dispassionate spirit which it is so necessary to preserve in the pursuit of truth. Mr. Darwin's views have not passed unchallenged; and the arguments both for and

against have been urged with great vigour by the supporters and opponents of the theory. Where good reasons can be shown on both sides of a question, the truth is generally to be found between the two extremes. In the present instance we may, without difficulty, suppose it to have been part of the great scheme of creation that natural selection should be permitted to determine variations amounting even to specific differences where those differences were matters of degree; but, when natural selection is adduced as a cause adequate to explain the production of a new organ not provided for in original creation, the hypothesis must appear, to common apprehensions, to be pushed beyond the limits of reasonable conjecture. The Darwinian theory, when fully enunciated, founds the pedigree of living nature upon the most elementary form of vitalized matter. One step further would carry us back, without greater violence to probability, to inorganic rudiments, and then we should be called upon to recognise in ourselves, and in the exquisite elaborations of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, the ultimate results of mere material forces left free to follow their own unguided tendencies. Surely our minds would in that case be more oppressed with a sense of the miraculous than they now are in attributing the wondrous things around us to the creative hand of a Great Presiding Intelligence."

On Friday evening, at 8.30, Professor Williamson is to deliver a lecture on the Chemistry of the Galvanic Battery considered in relation to Dynamics, illustrated by experiments; and on Tuesday, September 1, Mr. Glaisher will give an account of his balloon ascents, at the same hour. These lectures take place in the New Town Hall.

The excursions arranged for Saturday and Thursday (September 3) are full of promise. One of Saturday's is to Sunderland, where the excursionists will visit the Monkwearmouth Colliery, the Claxheugh, Humbleton Hill, Tanstall and Fullwell Quarries, the manufactories and the extensive ship-building yards of the town, the Mayor's Glass Works, the large cast-iron bridge over the Wear, and the extensive docks belonging to the Sunderland Dock Company. Another of Saturday's excursions (chiefly geological) is to Canobie, Liddesdale, and Kielder; and another is to Crag Lough, under the guidance of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field-Club.

Three excursions are arranged for Thursday, September 3:—I. *An Excursion to South Shields and Marsden Rocks.* To the geologist, Marsden Rock is attractive for its beautiful cliffs and caves of magnesian limestone; and to the botanist and conchologist it presents many features of interest. Many of the works at South Shields will be open to excursionists on production of an Association ticket. II. *An Excursion to Cleveland.* The excursionists will arrive at Port Clarence (the south-eastern extremity of the county of Durham), at 9.30 a.m., where the blast furnaces of Messrs. Bell Brothers are situated; and, after an inspection of the works, and seeing the furnaces tapped, the visitors will cross the River Tees by steamboat into the borough of Middlesbro', where a railway train will take them to Saltburn, to visit the bathing place and the locality generally. They will leave Saltburn, and arrive at the mines of Messrs. Pease, at Upleatham, at 1 p.m., where the face of the workings may be seen by daylight. A train will then convey them to Eston, where they will inspect the extensive blast furnaces of Messrs. Bolekow and Vaughan. Thence they will return by train to Middlesbro', arriving at 3 p.m., and inspect the rolling mills and other works of the same firm at that place. III. *An Excursion to Allenheads* to see the Lead Mines of W. Beaumont, Esq., M.P. On reaching Catton, those of the visitors who so desire it may examine the Allen Smelt Mills belonging to Mr. Beaumont, where a cake of silver will be taken off, exhibiting the process of de-silvering lead, invented by the late H. L. Pattinson, Esq. They will be conducted through the works by Mr. Steel, the manager, or proceed at once to Allendale Town. It may here, however, be observed, that with every wish to afford access to the mines, subterranean descents cannot be made by large numbers, and a preference will be made to scientific strangers who are present. Special dresses are required for going underground; and, although a few have been made for the occasion, it would be inconvenient to provide a large number. The invitation to breakfast and luncheon by Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont is extended to the entire party. Every facility will be given for viewing the works and machinery, and more especially the hydraulic engines invented

and made by Sir W. G. Armstrong. Thomas Sopwith, Esq., F.R.S., the chief agent of the mines, will meet the party at Catton Fell, and point out some interesting geological features, and has kindly consented to give every assistance and information during the rest of the excursion. J. N. L.

PROFESSOR GRAHAM ON THE MOLECULAR MOBILITY OF GASES.

PROFESSOR GRAHAM has again made the scientific world largely his debtor, and, not content with the laurels which his discovery of dialysis has earned for him, has presented papers to our Royal Society and the Paris Academy of Sciences on the "Molecular Mobility of Gases." The publication of an abstract of this valuable communication in the last number of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* enables us to refer to Professor Graham's researches at some length.

This molecular mobility may be spoken of as the diffusive movement of gases; and, as a partial separation of mixed gases and vapours of unequal diffusibility can be effected, we have another method of analysis of a most practical character and of wide application—a method which, as we may broadly put it, does for gases what dialysis does for liquids. Professor Graham proposes the name *atmolysis*. In addition to this diffusion of gases in one direction, through a porous medium, into a vacuum, we have also ordinary diffusion, or the passage of two gases in opposite directions, which may be spoken of as double, compound, or reciprocal diffusion.

The diffusiometer by which these results, which are so interesting in a theoretical as well as a practical point of view, have been obtained, consists of a plain cylindrical glass tube, rather less than one inch in diameter and ten inches in length, closed at one end by a porous plate of the artificially-compressed graphite of Mr. Brockendon. A circular disc of this, about as thick as a wafer, is attached by resinous cement to one end of this tube, so as to close it at that end. Graphite is much superior to the diffusion-septa, such as unglazed earthenware, previously employed. Professor Graham remarks:—

"The pores of artificial graphite appear to be really so minute that a gas *in mass* cannot penetrate the plate at all. It seems to be molecules only which can pass; and these may be supposed to pass wholly unimpeded by friction, for the smallest pores that can be imagined to exist in the graphite must be tunnels in magnitude to the ultimate atoms of a gaseous body. The sole motive agency appears to be that intestine movement of molecules which is now generally recognised as an essential property of the gaseous condition of matter."

"According to the physical hypothesis now generally received, a gas is represented as consisting of solid and perfectly elastic spherical particles or atoms, which move in all directions, and are animated with different degrees of velocity in different gases. Confined in a vessel, the moving particles are constantly impinging against its sides, and occasionally against each other; and such collisions take place without any loss of motion, owing to the perfect elasticity of the particles. Now if the containing vessel be porous, like a diffusiometer, then gas is projected through the open channels, by the atomic motion described, and escapes. Simultaneously the external air or gas, whatever it may be, is carried inwards in the same manner, and takes the place of the gas which leaves the vessel. To the same atomic or molecular movement is due the elastic force, with the power to resist compression, possessed by gases. The molecular movement is accelerated by heat and retarded by cold, the tension of the gas being increased in the first instance and diminished in the second. Even when the same gas is present both within and without the vessel, and is therefore in contact with both sides of the porous plate, the movement is sustained without abatement—molecules continuing to enter and leave in equal number, although nothing of the kind is indicated by change of volume or otherwise. If the gases in communication be different, but possess sensibly the same specific gravity and molecular velocity, as nitrogen and carbonic oxide do, an interchange of molecules also takes place without any change in volume. With gases opposed of unequal density and molecular velocity, the amount of penetration ceases, of course, to be equal in both directions."

After the preliminary observations, Professor Graham points out that, besides the mode which we are specially considering, gases may pass into *vacua* by effusion and capillary transpiration—i.e.,

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by passage through a minute aperture in a thin plate, or in a thick one, in which latter case the aperture becomes a tube. In the former case the rate of passage is regulated by the specific gravity of the gas, as the gas rushes into a vacuum with the velocity which a heavy body would acquire by falling from the height of an atmosphere composed of the gas in question, and supposed to be of uniform density throughout—the height of such atmosphere varying inversely as the specific gravity; the atmosphere of hydrogen, for instance, being sixteen times higher than that of oxygen. As the velocity is as the square root of the height, the rate of flow will be inversely as the square root of the densities. Thus, oxygen being 1, hydrogen will be 4 = 516. It must never be forgotten that *effusion* affects *masses*, while *diffusion* affects *molecules*—a gas being usually carried by the former kind of impulse with a velocity many thousand times greater than by the latter.

Professor Graham then goes on to remark that the rates of transpiration are not governed by specific gravity, and, indeed, that transpiration ratios appear to be in constant relation with no other known property of the same gases.

"A plate of artificial graphite, although it appears to be practically impenetrable to gas by either of the two modes of passage previously described, is readily penetrated by the agency of the molecular or diffusive movement of gases. This appears on comparing the time required for the passage of equal volumes of different gases under a constant pressure. Of the gases, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbonic acid, the time required for the passage of an equal volume of each through a plate of graphite of half-a-millimetre in thickness, under a constant pressure of a column of mercury of 100 millimetres in height, was observed to be as follows:—

	Time of molecular passage.	√ Density.
Oxygen	1	1
Hydrogen	0.2472	0.2502
Carbonic acid	1.1836	1.1760

These times of passage through the graphite plate have no relation to the capillary transpiration times of the same gases. The new times, however, show a close relation to the square roots of the densities of the respective gases, as is seen in the table; and so far they agree with theoretical *times of diffusion* usually ascribed to the same gases. The experiments were varied by causing the gases to pass into a Torricellian vacuum, and consequently under the full pressure of the atmosphere. The times of penetration of equal volumes of gases were now—

	Times.	√ Density.
Oxygen	1	1
Air	0.9501	0.9507
Carbonic acid	1.1890	1.1760
Hydrogen	5.2505	0.2502

This penetration of the graphite plate by gases appears to be entirely due to their own proper molecular motion, quite unaided by transpiration. It seems to offer the simplest possible exhibition of the molecular or diffusive movement. This pure result is to be ascribed to the wonderfully fine porosity of the graphite. The interstitial spaces, or channels, appear to be sufficiently small to extinguish transpiration, or the passage of masses entirely. The graphite becomes a molecular sieve, allowing molecules only to pass through. With a plate of stucco, the penetration of gases under pressure is very rapid, and the volumes of air and hydrogen passing in equal times are as 1 to 2.891, which is a number for hydrogen intermediate between its transpiration volume 2.04 and diffusion volume 3.8; showing that the passage through stucco is a mixed result. With a plate of biscuit ware, 2.2 millimetres in thickness, the volume of hydrogen rose to 3.754 (air = 1), approaching closely to 3.8, the molecular ratio. The rate of passage of gas through graphite appeared also to be closely proportional to the pressure. Further, hydrogen was found to penetrate through a graphite plate into a vacuum with sensibly the same absolute velocity as it diffused into air, establishing the important fact, *that the impelling force is the same in both movements.*"

Now to the application of this to *atmolysis*. Among the most interesting experiments recorded are those upon the concentration of the oxygen in air. "When a portion of air confined in a jar is allowed to penetrate into a vacuum through graphite or unglazed earthenware, the nitrogen should pass more rapidly than the oxygen in the proportion of 1.0668 to 1; and the proportion of oxygen be proportionally increased in the air left behind in the jar. The increase in the oxygen actually observed when the air in the jar was reduced from 1 volume to 0.5 volume, was 0.48 per cent.; to 0.25 volume, was 0.98 per cent.; to 0.125

volume, was 1.54 per cent.; to 0.0625 volume, was 2.02 per cent.; or, the oxygen increased from 21 to 23.02 per cent. in the last sixteenth part of air left behind in the jar. The most remarkable effects of separation are produced by means of the *tube-atmolysers*. This is simply a narrow tube of unglazed earthenware, such as a tobacco-pipe stem, two feet in length, which is placed within a shorter tube of glass and secured in its position by corks, so as to appear like a Liebig's condenser. The glass tube is placed in communication with an air pump, and the annular space between the two tubes is maintained as nearly vacuum as possible. Air or any other mixed gas is then allowed to flow in a stream along the clay tube, and collected as it issues. The gas so atmolyzed is, of course, reduced in volume, much gas penetrating through the pores of the clay tube into the air-pump vacuum; and the slower the gas is collected the greater the proportional loss. In the gas collected, the denser constituent of the mixture is thus concentrated in an arithmetical ratio, while the volume of the gas is reduced in a geometrical ratio. In one experiment the proportion of oxygen in the air, after traversing the atmolyser, was increased to 24.50 per cent., or 16.7 upon 100 oxygen originally present in the air. With gases differing so much in density and diffusibility as oxygen and hydrogen, the separation is, of course, much more considerable. The explosive mixture of two volumes of hydrogen and one volume of oxygen, gave oxygen containing only 9.3 per cent. of hydrogen, in which a taper burned without explosion; and, with equal volumes of oxygen and hydrogen, the proportion of the latter was easily reduced from 50 to 5 per cent."

After some remarks upon inter and double-diffusion of gases, the abstract concludes with the following speculative ideas respecting the constitution of matter—ideas of such value, and displaying, in such a high degree, scientific acumen and generalizing power, that, in justice to Professor Graham, we must give the *ipsissima verba*:—

"It is conceivable that the various kinds of matter, now recognised as different elementary substances, may possess one and the same ultimate or atomic molecule existing in different conditions of movement. The essential unity of matter is a hypothesis in harmony with the equal action of gravity upon all bodies. We know the anxiety with which this point was investigated by Newton, and the care he took to ascertain that every kind of substance, 'metals, stones, woods, grain, salts, animal substances, &c.,' are similarly accelerated in falling, and are therefore equally heavy. In the condition of gas matter is deprived of numerous and varying properties with which it appears invested when in the form of a liquid or solid. The gas exhibits only a few grand and simple features. These again may all be dependent upon atomic and molecular mobility. Let us imagine one kind of substance only to exist—ponderable matter; and, further, that matter is divisible into ultimate atoms, uniform in size and weight. We shall have one substance and a common atom. With the atom at rest the uniformity of matter would be perfect. But the atom possesses always more or less motion, due, it must be assumed, to a primordial impulse. This motion gives rise to volume. The more rapid the movement the greater the space occupied by the atom, somewhat as the orbit of a planet widens with the degree of projectile velocity. Matter is thus made to differ only in being lighter or denser matter. The specific motion of an atom being inalienable, light matter is no longer convertible into heavy matter. In short, matter of different density forms different substances—different inconvertible elements as they have been considered. What has already been said is not meant to apply to the gaseous volumes which we have occasion to measure and practically deal with, but to a lower order of molecules or atoms. The combining atoms hitherto spoken of are not, therefore, the molecules of which the movement is sensibly affected by heat, with gaseous expansion as the result. The gaseous molecule must itself be viewed as composed of a group or system of the preceding inferior atoms, following as a unit laws similar to those which regulate its constituent atoms. We have, indeed, carried one step backward, and applied to the lower order of atoms, ideas suggested by the gaseous molecule, as views derived from the solar system are extended to the subordinate system of a planet and its satellites. The advance of science may further require an indefinite repetition of such steps of molecular division. The gaseous molecule is then a reproduction of the inferior atom on a higher scale. The molecule or system is reached which is affected by heat, the diffusive molecule, of which the movement is the subject of observation and measurement. The

diffusive molecules are also to be supposed uniform in weight, but to vary in velocity of movement, in correspondence with their constituent atoms. Accordingly, the molecular volumes of different elementary substances have the same relation to each other as the subordinate atomic volumes of the same substances. But, further, these more and less mobile or light and heavy forms of matter have a singular relation connected with equality of volume. Equal volumes of two of them can coalesce together, unite their movement, and form a new atomic group, retaining the whole, the half, or some simple proportion of the original movement and consequent volume. This is chemical combination. It is directly an affair of volume, and only indirectly connected with weight. Combining weights are different, because the densities, atomic and molecular, are different. The volume of combination is uniform, but the fluids measured vary in density. This fixed combining measure—the *metron* of simple substances—weighs 1 for hydrogen, 16 for oxygen, and so on with the other 'elements.' To the preceding statements respecting atomic and molecular mobility it remains to be added, that the hypothesis admits of another expression. As in the theory of light we have the alternative hypothesis of emission and undulation, so in molecular mobility the motion may be assumed to reside either in separate atoms and molecules, or in a fluid medium caused to undulate. A special rate of vibration or pulsation originally imparted to a portion of the fluid medium enlivens that portion of matter with an individual existence, and constitutes it a distinct substance or element. With respect to the different states of gas, liquid and solid, it may be observed that there is no real incompatibility with each other in these physical conditions. They are often found together in the same substance. The liquid and the solid conditions supervene upon the gaseous condition rather than supersede it. Gay-Lussac made the remarkable observation that the vapours emitted by ice and water, both at 0° cent., are of exactly equal tension. The passage from the liquid to the solid state is not made apparent in the volatility of water. The liquid and solid conditions do not appear as the extinction or suppression of the gaseous condition, but something *superadded* to that condition. The three conditions (or constitutions) probably always co-exist in every liquid or solid substance; but one predominates over the others. In the general properties of matter we have, indeed, to include still further (1.) the remarkable loss of elasticity in vapours under great pressure, which is distinguished by Mr. Faraday as the Caignard-Latour state, after the name of its discoverer, and is now undergoing an investigation by Dr. Andrews, which may be expected to throw much light upon its nature; (2.) the colloidal condition or constitution, which intervenes between the liquid and crystalline states, extending into both and affecting probably all kinds of solid and liquid matter in a greater or less degree. The predominance of a certain physical state in a substance appears to be a distinction of a kind with those distinctions recognised in natural history as being produced by unequal development. Liquefaction or solidification may not, therefore, involve the suppression of either the atomic or the molecular movement, but only the restriction of its range. The hypothesis of atomic movement has been elsewhere assumed, irrespective of the gaseous condition, and is applied by Dr. Williamson to the elucidation of a remarkable class of chemical reactions which have their seat in a mixed liquid. Lastly, molecular or diffusive mobility has an obvious bearing upon the communication of heat to gases by contact with liquid or solid surfaces. The impact of the gaseous molecule, upon a surface possessing a different temperature, appears to be the condition for the transference of heat, or the heat movement, from one to the other. The more rapid the molecular movement of the gas the more frequent the contact, with consequent communication of heat. Hence, probably, the great cooling power of hydrogen gas as compared with air or oxygen. The gases named have the same specific heat for equal volumes; but a hot object placed in hydrogen is really *touched* 3.8 times more frequently than it would be if placed in air, and four times more frequently than it would be if placed in an atmosphere of oxygen gas. Dalton had already ascribed this peculiarity of hydrogen to the high 'mobility' of that gas. The same molecular property of hydrogen recommends the application of that gas in the air-engine, where the object is to alternately heat and cool a confined volume of gas with rapidity."

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SCIENTIFIC SUMMARY.

THE Institution of Civil Engineers have just published their list of premiums awarded for the session of 1862-3, and of prize-subjects proposed for 1863-4. We have not room for all of these; but the following, chosen from among the fifty, will amply show, not only the good which may be done by similar bodies properly organised, but the admirable way in which the Institution of Civil Engineers is managed and Science generally encouraged by its Council:—"On the theory of metal and timber arches.—On the theory and details of construction of wrought iron girder bridges.—On the results of a series of observations on the flow of water from the ground, in any large district; with accurately-recorded rain-gauge registries, in the same locality, for a period of not less than twelve months.—A history of any fresh water channel, tidal river, or estuary, accompanied by plans and longitudinal and cross-sections, including notices of any works which may have been executed upon it, and of the effects of the works; particularly of the relative value of tidal and fresh water, and of the effect of enclosures from the tidal area upon the general régime, of sluicing where applied to the improvement of the entrance or the removal of a bar, and of groynes, or parallel training walls. Also, of dredging, with a description of the machinery employed, and the cost of raising and depositing the material.—On the results of a series of observations, illustrative of the modifications which the tidal wave undergoes in its passage up and down a river or estuary.—On the measure of resistance to steam vessels at high velocities.—On the construction of rifled and breech-loading artillery; and on the initial velocity, range, and penetration of rifled projectiles, and the influence of atmospheric resistance.—On the Bessemer and other processes of steel-making; on the present state of the steel manufacture on the continent of Europe; and on the employment of castings in steel for railway wheels and other objects.—On the transmission of electrical signals through submarine cables."

THE Abbé Moigno, commenting in *Les Mondes* on the temperature of Paris during last month, says that Sunday, the 9th of August, was one of the hottest days known for many years. The heat was stifling in the streets, the pavement actually burned the feet, and the asphalt almost melted under the direct rays of the sun. The leaves of the chestnut-trees in the avenue leading to the Observatory looked as if they had been burnt, and in some cases had entirely disappeared from the trees. In a garden in the Rue Notre-Dame des Champs, though enclosed, but far from the house, the thermometer in the shade, and distant from the wall, showed, at 2.30 p.m., 39½ degrees centigrade (103 Fahrenheit), and at 4.30 p.m., 36 degrees centigrade (96.8 Fahr.). It has rarely happened that the heat of Paris has exceeded 36 deg. centigrade. Since the commencement of the present century, it has only once reached as high as 37.2 deg. centigrade, namely—on the 18th of August, 1842. In the previous century higher temperatures than this have been observed, as recorded in the tables prepared for M. Arago. The thermometer was then, however, differently placed from what has been the plan adopted for the last 60 years. The highest temperatures recorded in these tables are 39 deg. centigrade, 19th of August, 1763; 39.4 deg. centigrade, 14th August, 1773; 40 deg. centigrade (104 deg. Fahr.) the 26th of August, 1765. Thus it appears that for 158 years the temperature of the present year has been exceeded but once. The temperature of the 9th of August, as recorded at the Paris Observatory, was 36 deg. centigrade (96.8 deg. Fahr.).

A MAGNETIC mountain, as one may say, has been discovered in Swedish Lapland, on the left bank of the Rautusjoki; and the vein, which is several feet thick, promises to be one of the richest sources of natural magnets at present known. M. Berg, to whom it belongs, hopes to obtain from it enough to supply specimens to all the collections in Europe. Among the facts mentioned in proof of the magnetic force which these magnets derived from this source, it is stated that a galvanometer traverses 10° or 15° in their presence, and that a contact of a few minutes imparts a sufficient charge to a piece of soft iron to enable it to support a weight of one or two Swedish pounds. A natural magnet weighing 400 pounds has already been obtained, and larger ones may be expected. M. Done of Berlin has already possessed himself of one weighing sixty-eight Swedish pounds; the price varies from eighty centimes to three francs the kilogramme. The Abbé Moigno, from whose admirable journal, *Les Mondes*, we have borrowed the above account, remarks that the extra-

ordinary magnetism of this mountain suggests the question whether the magnetic pole of the earth must not be sought in Lapland rather than in Siberia, the more so as the existence of the pole in Siberia is more than doubtful.

A CURIOUS and rare phenomenon was observed on the 25th of June last by Dr. Mohe of Coblenz, in the shape of a completely red rainbow formed by the rays of the setting sun. The exterior outline was well defined; but in the interior the colour faded away towards the centre. The secondary bow, equally red, was observed only at intervals; the two were separated by the dark band observed on former occasions. We need scarcely remark that monochromatic rainbows are very rare.

M. COULVIER-GRAVIER, whose name is so well known in connexion with the study of shooting-stars, has communicated the results of his observations of the August shower to the French Academy. We give the following abstract of his paper, which abstract forms a valuable addendum to our remarks made last week on the subject:—It results from the examination of a table added to his memoir that, starting from the observations made from the 17th to the 19th of July, when the mean number per hour at midnight was 7.3, the numbers observed were as follows, taking the mean of the observations:—

July 26 .	10.3
Aug. 4 .	20.4
7 .	24.1
Mean of { 9 10 11 }	66.7
Aug. 13 .	35.3

M. Coulvier-Gravier remarks that, in August 1861, he announced to the Academy that the year 1858 was the last of the descending series of the phenomena which had gone on decreasing in brilliancy since 1848, the epoch of greatest intensity, when the mean hourly number ran as high as 110, while in 1858 it has got as low as 39.3. At present, this number is 66.7—an augmentation since 1858 of 27.4 stars per hour: so that we may now anticipate that the August shower will again be seen in all its magnificence..

ART.

THE PICTURE-SALES OF THE SEASON.

IN matters of fine art, the late London season has been more distinguished by its picture-sales than by anything else; indeed, a season which witnessed the sale of the Bicknell collection of modern pictures, and the Davenport Bromley collection of old pictures, could scarcely fail to be so. The Bicknell sale especially was the occasion of a real *furor*—a more decided one than London has seen since the days of the Bernal and Rogers sales. Purchasers threw about their hundreds in reckless determination to have a Bicknell picture, deaf to the voice of common sense, which enquired, Why buy at a factitious price an indifferent picture which used to belong to Mr. Elhanan Bicknell, when you can buy at a fair market-price a better picture which did not belong to him? Why? We need not attempt to account for a *furor*. The manœuvres of trading speculators have something to do with such phenomena; for the rest, a spirit of gambling competition, and perhaps a shrewd forecasting that it is for the interest of all picture-collectors that the galleries of some among them should sell at exaggerated prices, and so keep the art-market well up, combine with that lowest foppery of connoisseurship, the relish for an object of art on the ground of its coming from a particular collection.

Although we have kept count of the sales as they occurred, the more than common prominence which they assumed this season may justify us in recurring to them for a few more notes and observations.

"Great is mediocrity" was the chief moral of the Bicknell sale. Turner sold very high; Stanfield, Callcott, Copley Fielding, sold still higher. The largest price for an oil-picture by Turner was 2510 guineas, for the "Antwerp, van Goyen looking for a Subject." Stanfield went up to 2550 for the "Pic du Midi d'Ossau," and Callcott, with Landseer's animals in the picture, to 2950 for "An English Landscape." In water-colours, Turner's maximum was 680 guineas for the "Lake of Lucerne;" next to which came the "Mowbray Lodge," and "Woodcock-shooting," for 510 each, most of the others being very much below these prices. Fielding's maximum was 760 for "Crownborough Hill," followed by 630 for "Rivault Abbey." Now, even the purchasers of these pictures would probably admit that the only

great man among the four painters in question is Turner. Stanfield is an artist of high ability; Fielding an agreeable one; Callcott a level painter of respectable skill and attainment. But the minor men carry the day in the sale-room, and for a reason which lies on the surface. The qualities of mind and of art which they develop are readily appreciable by all. People who are taken aback by Turner can understand and sympathize with Stanfield and Fielding. Mediocrity of taste gravitates towards mediocrity of performance: to be transcendently good is to transcend the popular apprehension. As Blake sings:—

Some people admire the work of a fool,
For it's sure to keep the judgment cool.
It does not reproach you for want of wit;
It is not like a lawyer serving a writ.

For "fool" read "second-rate man," and the unsophisticated quatrain applies exactly to the case before us. It applied to the case of Blake's own very inferior contemporaries, as contrasted with himself, and will always apply to the like condition of things. The balance, however, rights itself in the long run. As a rule, Turner already, no doubt, commands higher prices than Fielding or Callcott; a Turner water-colour sold ten times over would even now have realized a much larger aggregate sum than a Fielding disposed of as often. And, when Turner comes to be as cheap as Vandyck—a good picture by whom, a portrait of the Duchess de Croy, fetched only 51 guineas in the Bicknell sale—Fielding will be merely a name, or not that.

If an analysis of the Bicknell sale teaches us that John Bull must pique himself on the depth of his purse rather than of his taste, the Davenport Bromley sale does not enhance our estimate of the latter. Famous and exceptional as was the collection, the prices of these masterpieces or typical specimens of Italian art bore no sort of proportion to the Bicknell prices, the average being only just about £80 a-piece. There was but one conspicuously large price, the £2200 given by the National Gallery for the Pesello Peselli of the Holy Trinity; and the uniqueness of that picture must be confessed to have counted for more than its indisputable excellence in producing such a result. The other purchases for the Gallery at this sale were all judicious as far as they went, and entitle Sir Charles Eastlake to our thanks; although a caviller might find as much cause for regret at what was missed as for congratulation at what was secured.

The sales of the present year tell the same tale as those of some few years past. Not the old masters, but our own painters of two or three generations back, are in the ascendant. It is only a Reynolds which elicits a certain heroism in the bidder; as when Lord Normanton bid at starting 1000 guineas for that painter's "Contemplation, a Portrait of Mrs. Stanhope," and, not being followed by any competitor, had the picture knocked down to him for the upset price, which might probably not have been quite reached upon a less munificent plan of bidding. This was at the sale which stands third in importance for the season—that of the oil and water-colour collection of Mr. Allnutt. At that sale England lost one of the most glorious Rembrandts which this or any country had to show—an old lady in a black dress and white ruff, holding a book, which was purchased by M. Nieuwenhuys of Paris. Another work of fully equal value, the Giorgione of "A Venetian Knight in a striped dress standing before a beautiful woman recumbent at the foot of a tree, with two children near her," was bought by Mr. Colnaghi; we trust that, if this purchase was not itself made on commission, the picture will pass into some English collection worthy of it. The lovers of great art would be grateful to the National Gallery for looking it up at any price. That which was given for it at the sale was quite moderate, £488. 5s. Contrast with this, as another instance of the relation between prices for old and modern art, the £1890 disbursed by Lord Ashburton for Turner's water-colour of "Tivoli." We would be the last to quarrel with a high price for a Turner; but we regret this outlay, disproportionate to what was commanded by any other Turner water-colour at the sales of this (probably of any) season; as the "Tivoli," whatever may be the hap-hazard laudation vamped up for it by auctioneer or press-critic, is by no means a first-rate Turner, but a showy example of his laboured and comparatively unreal "classical composition" style—the style of all others which his most genuine admirers know to be in need of apology, and incapable of being so far apologized for as not to remain a standing minus-quantity in the sum of his pinnacled supremacy as the poet and autocrat of landscape-painting. W. M. R.

THE READER.

29 AUGUST, 1863.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER'S LION.

THE model of the lion which Sir Edwin Landseer is to execute for the Trafalgar Square column is announced as completed. It is about the natural size, but will be cast in bronze of the length of twenty feet. The noble beast is couchant, with his portentous forelegs extended right before him, and his mighty head erect. The same figure, with some slight variations sufficient to give animation, artistic purpose, and propriety to the whole set, will be repeated in the three other lions which are eventually to guard the pedestal. The highest praise has been bestowed upon the conception and execution of Sir Edwin's lion, which is said, indeed, to surpass any modern work with which it could be compared, such as the lions of Canova and Thorwaldsen. The full-sized figure from the clay model is now being built up in the same material in Baron Marochetti's studio; where the model, and some crayon and oil-sketches made by Sir Edwin at the Zoological Gardens as a preparation for his arduous task, are to be seen. On the merits of the work we must, of course, reserve our own opinion until we shall have inspected it. We have always considered that the experiment made by the Government in commissioning a painter for these massive sculptural works was an interesting one, evidencing a right spirit of enterprise rather than rashness or want of consideration. It may possibly lead to a more enlightened system of art-patronage than modern art has been accustomed to, by showing that an artist who is an artist in one material can be the same in another. Our wiser predecessors in ancient and mediæval times were fully aware of this fact, and acted upon it to the great benefit of art, in its free and full development in all directions. We trust that deliberate judgment, as well as first impressions, will show that Sir Edwin Landseer has come triumphantly out of his undertaking, and will ratify the commission bestowed upon him. Had the area of choice been confined to the sculptural profession, it may fairly be said that the man of men, at the present day, sure to do the utmost possible justice to the task, would have been the German sculptor, Julius Hähnel. If Sir Edwin has rivalled what might have been counted upon from that admirable sculptor, he will indeed have earned the encomiums bestowed upon him. W. M. R.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL NOTES.

"FAUST," in its orchestralized form, has been received with great applause by the audience at Mr. Mellon's Promenade Concerts. The merits of the work are of a kind better adapted, perhaps, to this form of setting than those of most operas. The worst fault charged against the piece, by the few who contest the popular judgment in its favour, is that the orchestra dominates the voices. It is true that there is little enough in this opera which will effectively bear transporting from the stage to the drawing-room; but, to a band like Mr. Mellon's, the orchestral richness of the work is anything but a disadvantage: and he has soloists whose "singing" on pipe and string, horn and reed, rivals the best of human throats. *A propos* of M. Gounod's masterpiece, by the way, the opera is said to be in course of production at Florence, Turin, Genoa, and Parma.

MADAME VIARDOT'S "École Classique du Chant" (to be had in London of Messrs. Duncan, Davison, & Co.) deserves the attention of musicians, as being a collection of what, in the judgment of this great artist, are the *chefs-d'œuvre* of all the great schools. It consists at present of fifty numbers. Many of these are pieces which are "household words" with English amateurs; but many more are drawn from less familiar sources—the works of Lulli, Grétry, Rameau, Seb. Bach—and are such as would not easily be discovered without considerable research. Madame Viardot is distinguished as much for the immense range of her musical knowledge as for the refinement of her taste. A selection by such an editor has a value which places it above most enterprises of the kind.

M. LOTTO, the violinist, whose appearance at the Crystal Palace some weeks ago was chronicled as an event in the annals of virtuosity, is now playing at Mr. Mellon's concerts. This gentleman has got most entirely the ear of the London public. His playing carries the fantastic to the borders of the ridiculous; but the attainment of such an astonishing mastery over the instrument has an artistic value in developing to the utmost its mechanical resources. Dr. Johnson used to

quote fiddling as an example of the enormous difference between the skilled and the unskilled operator. If ever there was a performer to remind one of this dictum, M. Lotto is one.

ADELINA PATTI has been singing before the crowned heads at the Frankfort Congress. The imperial, royal, and grand-ducal assembly applauded her, it is reported, with as little *gêne* as if the house had held its usual *bourgeois* audience. A "duckling" makes its appearance in the foreign papers, to the effect that an English gentleman offered in vain one hundred pounds sterling for a ticket, no non-invited person having been admitted on any consideration; and that thereupon the enthusiast proceeded to bribe a chorister to give him his place upon the stage. The treacherous *employé*, it is added, was only saved from dismissal by the intercession of Mdle. Patti.

THE Italian Opera at St. Petersburg will be opened in the beginning of September. The company includes Mesdames Barbot, Fioretti, Nantier Didiée, and Bernardi; Signore Tamberlik, Calzolari, and Giuglini; Graziani, Everardi, and Méo; also the *basso* Angelini, and the *basso-comico* Fioravante. The boxes of the second circle and those above are transmitted as heir-looms in various families. The boxes on the principal tier are, however, often empty, on account of the enormous price charged. To remedy the inconvenience complained of, it is proposed that performances should be given oftener on nights when subscribers' tickets are not available.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

AUGUST 31st to SEPTEMBER 5th.

EVERY EVENING.—Mr. Mellon's Promenade Concerts, Covent Garden Theatre, 8 p.m.

THE DRAMA.

REAPPEARANCE OF MRS. STIRLING AT THE ADELPHI.

A MOST hearty reception was given to Mrs. Stirling on Monday evening on her return to the stage after an absence of some eighteen months. There are few actresses upon our stage who are held in such high esteem. In her own line she stands alone; and, in losing her assistance, elegant comedy loses almost the only thoroughly efficient representative left to it. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we greet her return to the stage, in good health and spirits, and with unimpaired powers. To give *éclat* to her reappearance, a new comic drama, in two acts, was produced, under the punning and not very *à propos* title of the "Hen and Chickens; or, a Sign of Affection." The leading idea of this little piece is old enough to be worn out; but the author, Mr. B. Webster, jun., has contrived to give to it a glazing of novelty, and he has, moreover, succeeded in providing Mrs. Stirling with a part fitted to display her charming talent. The fault of the piece is that it has been written from the face point of view, and carries with it an air of unreality, as if the author believed in nothing but his power to make the gallery roar, and had no scruples as to the means of doing so. Unfortunately for him, the laughter which he has taken such pains to win turns against him, and robs him of a success which was well within his grasp, had he known how to seize it. A good part of the piece is neatly written, and there are many proofs in it of an intelligent observation of real life; but there is an irritating over-layer of flippancy and conventional farce-writing. Thanks to the grace, delicacy, and naturalness of Mrs. Stirling's acting, and to the gentlemanly bearing of Mr. Billington, these blemishes were partially kept out of sight; but in less able hands they would have been damagingly obtrusive.

The story of the "Hen and Chickens" is this: A young gentleman of good fortune, Mr. Alfred Casby (Mr. Billington), has married the daughter of a Mr. and Mrs. Soft Sawderly (Mr. C. H. Stephenson and Mrs. Stirling), and he has made the natural but ill-considered concession of pledging himself never to separate the daughter from her doting mother. At the opening of the piece this arrangement has been kept for twelve months; but by that time the young husband, who is passionately in love with his wife, Angelina (Miss Henrietta Simms), has found that he has made an enormous mistake. He has a wife, but no opportunity for enjoying her society: a home, with none of home's privileges. He is, however, not the victim of the conventional mother-in-law; but, on the contrary, of a mother-in-law whose whole life is devoted to the exercise of a fathomless maternal affection. He is driven to despera-

tion by her ceaseless attentions and fond solicitude. Morning, noon, and night, he hears that she lives but in and for the happiness of her darling children; and the difficulty is to find a means of severing this embarrassing tie—under which even the dutiful Angelina is beginning to fret—without too rude a shock. The moment for action is seized at last. An upholsterer's bill for the furnishing of a villa somewhere else find its way into the hands of Angelina and her mother, who both jump to one and the same conclusion; and upon Alfred's return home he is upbraided with his flagrant conduct. Snatching the opportunity, Alfred declines, under the circumstances, to continue any longer an inmate of his father-in-law's house, and hurries off to the aforesaid villa, which he has had furnished in secret, and where he waits, anxiously hoping that he will be followed by his wife. In due time Angelina arrives, outraged and full of threats, but is speedily convinced that she is in her own home. But soon her mother is announced. Her errand is one of duty, as the guardian of her poor child's happiness; she is anxious not to say an irritating or upbraiding word to her son-in-law; she only wishes to consult him as to what can best be done to avoid scandal. While she is speaking, the cry of a baby comes from an adjoining room. The blow is terrible; but she bears up against it bravely, ready to make any sacrifice of feeling for her child's sake. The fact is that the baby is the daughter of the worthy lady's son, a young middy, who has married in secret and been left a widower, and who has brought his child to his brother-in-law to find him a nurse for it. This account, which is given to the agitated mother, is eagerly accepted by her as the best explanation that could be fabricated on the spur of the moment, and she repeats it to her bewildered daughter with the addition of a variety of improvised details to give it *vraisemblance*. Even the presence of the scapegrace midddy, and his dutiful confession of paternity, fail for a time to convince her that her anxieties are groundless; but, when conviction comes at last, the climax of the story is reached. The absorbing passion of her life is divided; the motherless child of her son claims a share of her affection, and she does not hesitate a moment to give it; and thenceforth her daughter and son-in-law are relieved from the demonstrations of an affection become an affliction. The father-in-law in the play plays, almost unconsciously, the part of double to his wife. The other characters are sheer excrescences, and do nothing but injury to the plot of the piece, though they are all well played.

Mrs. Stirling's acting was throughout refined and natural. Her tenderness was utterly void of sentimentality, and the blandishments she employs to manage and disarm the rising objections of her son-in-law admirably spontaneous and feminine. Miss Henrietta Simms played with unaffected grace the part of the daughter, bound equally to her husband and mother, but overborne by the more powerful tenderness of the mother. Mr. Billington presented a very agreeable portrait of the son-in-law. Mr. R. Phillips played a footman of the "Jeames" type with great point and humour; but it is to the inartistic prominence given to this conventional farce-character that we object most strongly.

ON Saturday evening last the Princess's Theatre was opened, for a short season, under the management of Mr. Walter Montgomery, who appeared on the occasion in two characters—*Shylock* in the "Merchant of Venice" and *Lavater* in "Not a Bad Judge." Mr. Walter Montgomery is a most tantalizing actor. He comes before us at a time when we are ardently desiring to see some great tragedian fill the vacant scene; he is evidently a man of cultivated mind and of practised faculties; but he fails to impress us with any feeling but that of disappointment, so far short of the promise which he holds out does his performance fall. Of his *Othello* and *Romeo* we have already expressed an opinion the reverse of favourable; we are sorry that we must now add *Shylock* to the list of his failures. Both in conception and in execution his rendering of the character is feeble and passionless; there is no depth in his vengefulness, no storm in his outbursts of rage and misery, and the very balance of the play is destroyed, since the confounding of the Jew-design produces no great climax. When Shakespeare's *Shylock* falls it is from a towering height; Mr. Walter Montgomery's *Shylock* falls as it were from the top of a footstool merely. In the afterpiece he appeared to much greater advantage, his *Lavater* being extremely effective, and giving glimpses of a vein of comic humour which we think he would do well to work freely.

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